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COUNTY BOROUGH

HEALTH REPORT

1947

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## INTRODUCTION

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of  
Northampton County Borough.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for the year 1947. This is the seventy-fourth report of the series and is prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 170/47.

The year 1947 has been one of considerable changes in administrative structure consequent upon the Education Act, 1944, and the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Council decided to set up a co-ordinated medical service and to replace part-time by permanent whole-time Medical Officers. A start was made with the Assistant Medical Officers who have previously been doing entirely school medical work as Assistant School Medical Officers, by altering their designation to Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. In this way they have a much wider field extending into the Maternity, Child Welfare, and Health Services. This change has been much appreciated by the officers concerned and has demonstrated to them their lack of experience owing to the very limited scope of their work in the past. The application of this principle to the nursing services is desirable; each new engagement is for service in any branch of the Council's nursing service. A further step by way of widening the Medical Officers' experience is contemplated by the Council's approval in principle of at least one session a week being spent at a hospital whereby attention is directed to treatment. The new appointments consist of a Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer and an Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, involved a large part of the work of the Department in drafting proposals in connection with Sections 22 to 29 and 51. Some of the drafts were amended several times and 115 stencils were cut. The Council will be well aware of the main provisions of this Act. The possibilities of improvement in the services for safeguarding health are too numerous to be listed and many too obvious to be mentioned. There is little prospect of building hospitals for the next few years and advantages must come from skilful adaptation of existing buildings. Many small hospitals will become redundant and



the patients accommodated in the remainder chosen from the more modern and strategically situated and the hospitals thus freed could be used for maternity or other special purposes for which there is desperate need. The chronic sick beds in public assistance institutions now transferred to Regional Hospital Boards can be attached to general hospitals and fuller medical and surgical facilities given. These are but examples of what enlightened administration by the Regional Hospital Board can achieve. The task of the Regional Hospital Board is colossal in this direction ; but perhaps the stumbling block lies in the provision of staff. Can nurses, midwives, and domestics be found ?

In preventive medicine, the provision of a comprehensive ambulance service is far-reaching, extensions of home nursing, health visiting and home helps and the prevention of illness, care and after-care of sickness to all families and the whole family can make social medicine a reality. Just as midwifery is a separate profession, so will home nursing and health visiting become equal and important professions under the administration of the Medical Officer of Health. All personal preventive medicine is in the hands of County and County Borough Authorities and it is their work to deny the Regional Hospital Boards a job. The fight between curative and preventive medicine has begun.

The advantages of the new practitioner service are not so easy and Health Centres must necessarily take a long time to come. Executive Councils should be able to achieve grouping which will provide leisure, relief, and opportunities for post-graduate study. New entrants will not need to buy a practice and, in so doing, mortgage themselves up to the hilt. It should be possible for the health visitor to have a closer liaison with the practitioner than in the past and so remedy the outstanding deficiency of private practice. The shortage of doctors in industrial and mining areas, contrasted with a relative abundance in residential areas, can be remedied.

These last three paragraphs indicate somewhat feebly the work of the three separate Authorities—Regional Hospital Board, Local Health Authority, and Executive Council. What a pity they were but one ! The separation of curative and preventive medicine is entirely artificial and they are very much dependent on each other. The administrative arrangements constitute a fundamental departure from accepted beliefs of proper government in this country. The members of the Board are not elected by the community but selected by the Minister.

A study of the figures to be found in the body of this report will shew that the Health of Northampton is well maintained and in many respects advanced. Of the many clear indications of progress I mention one. The infant mortality (page 43) is the lowest recorded, *viz*:— 33·3, surely a clear indication of a favourable environment in which to live.

One of the largest outbreaks of infantile paralysis known in this country occurred during the summer and autumn. There were 7,671 civilian cases in England and Wales causing 715 deaths. The disease was widespread and the early distribution of cases gives the impression of an endemic disease becoming epidemic. If districts with over a quarter of a million population are considered, the highest rate was in the adjoining Bedfordshire area. Details relative to Northampton are given on page 30. It is surely a remarkable phenomenon that Northampton should have got off so very lightly both in the number of cases and the severity—only three being classed as severe.

I wish to express my thanks to the clerks, under the control of the Chief Clerk, who throughout the year keep these records and finally bring them into their present form. This is often a thankless task and is deserving of more praise.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

*Medical Officer of Health.*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
7A ST. GILES' SQUARE,  
NORTHAMPTON.

JULY, 1948.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Certain information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied or collected by the following officers, to whom acknowledgment and thanks are tendered :—

Town Clerk  
 Borough Treasurer  
 Borough Engineer and Surveyor  
 Chief Education Officer  
 Water Engineer  
 Housing Manager  
 Public Assistance Officer  
 Mental Welfare Officer  
 Registrar-General  
 Food Executive Officer  
 Orthopædic Surgeon, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital  
 Pathologist, Northampton General Hospital  
 Secretary, Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing  
 Secretary, Northamptonshire (Town and County) Association for the Blind  
 Honorary Secretary, Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association  
 Honorary Secretary, Tuberculosis Care Committee  
 Manager, Northampton Employment Exchange  
 Messrs. R. H. Primavesi, Ltd.

## STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1947

<i>Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer ..</i>	CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer ..</i>	AVERELL S. DARLING, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Commenced 6-8-47)
<i>Tuberculosis Officer .. .. .</i>	NORMAN B. LAUGHTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare</i>	MRS. M. MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B.
<i>Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers ..</i>	LEWIS B. PETERS, M.B., B.S. MISS MARGARET M. R. GAFFNEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. MISS MARY HAMILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Commenced 18-8-47)
<i>(a) Medical Officer of Venereal Diseases Clinic</i>	W. M. ROBSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.
<i>(a) Consultant Obstetrician .. ..</i>	R. WATSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
<i>(a) Public Vaccinators .. ..</i>	J. CULLEN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. H. F. PERCIVAL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. E. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B.
<i>(a) Public Analyst .. ..</i>	A. PRIDEAUX DAVSON, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.
<i>(b) Dental Surgeon .. ..</i>	J. P. WILSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.



<i>Sanitary Inspectors</i> .. ..	M. T. PARRY*† ( <i>Chief Inspector</i> ) B. KNOWLES*† ( <i>Also Inspector of Common Lodging Houses</i> ) T. L. BOAST*† S. A. TENCH* T. B. ROSAMOND*† ( <i>Also Inspector of Canal Boats</i> ) (Resigned 28-2-47) H. S. DAVIES*† ( <i>Meat and Food Inspector</i> )
<i>Health Visitors</i> .. ..	MISS S. M. WEEKS†  ¶ ( <i>Superintendent</i> ) MRS. F. H. SMITH†  § MISS F. M. V. BLYTHE BROWN†   (Retired 31-5-47) MISS R. M. BRADY†  ¶ MISS A. E. NORGATE†  ¶ MISS J. E. DENT†  ¶ (Resigned 31-7-47) MISS E. HOWARD†  §¶ MISS C. A. HALLAHAN†  §¶ MISS E. F. MOBBS†  ¶ (Commenced 1-9-47)
<i>Tuberculosis Nurse</i> .. ..	MISS C. REESE
<i>Almoner</i> .. ..	MISS J. ADAM ( <i>Health Clinic—Tuberculosis</i> ) (Resigned 22-2-47)
<i>Matron, Harborough Road</i>	MISS M. SMITH  § (Resigned 9-5-47)
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital</i> ..	MISS W. CALDWELL†  § (Commenced 1-7-47)
<i>Matron, Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital</i>	MISS K. B. STONE  § (Retired 15-5-47)
<i>Clerks</i> .. ..	A. F. KNIGHT ( <i>Chief Clerk</i> ) H. T. BOSWELL S. E. MOORE W. F. EALES (Returned from military service 29-9-47) A. N. WRIGHT (Resigned 29-9-47) L. BLAKE W. G. TOMALIN R. A. DIMENT R. A. FOLWELL (Returned from military service 3-3-47; resigned 26-9-47) D. E. GORDON (Commenced 10-11-47) S. J. KNIGHT ( <i>Health Clinic—Tuberculosis</i> ) MRS. E. I. SMALLEY ( <i>Health Clinic—Tuberculosis</i> ) MISS I. J. HORN ( <i>Health Clinic—Tuberculosis</i> ) MRS. B. F. SHAKESPEARE ( <i>Health Clinic—Tuberculosis</i> ) (Commenced 14-2-47) MISS D. E. ADNITT ( <i>Infant Welfare Department</i> ) MISS J. RICHARDSON ( <i>Infant Welfare Department</i> ) MISS T. F. SMITH ( <i>Infant Welfare Department</i> )
(a) <i>Vaccination Officers</i> .. ..	R. BENNETT H. T. STALLEY
<i>Student Sanitary Inspectors</i> ..	T. A. HARRIS A. C. GOOD
<i>Removal and Disinfecting Staff</i> ..	A. W. BLASON W. G. SMITH F. J. R. MISSIN
<i>Rat-catcher</i> .. ..	W. E. J. DUNKLEY

(a) Part-time appointment.

(b) School Dental Officer ; part time devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

\* Holds Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Holds Certificate for Inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

‡ Holds Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

|| General Trained Nurse.

§ Fever Trained Nurse.

¶ Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Latitude.....	52° 14' North	Longitude.....	0° 54' West
Height of Guildhall above general mean sea level (in feet) ....	252		
Area of Borough (in acres) .....	6,201		
Population :—			
Census 1931 (before extension) .....	92,341		
Census 1931 (including area added 1st April, 1932) ....	96,546		
Registrar-General's Estimated Civilian Population for 1947 .....	104,480		
Number of Inhabited Houses :—			
Census 1931 .....	23,141		
According to Rate Books (31st December, 1947) .....	29,920		
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1931) ...	24,966		
Rateable Value (31st December, 1947) .....	£834,168		
Yield of One Penny Rate (31st December, 1947) .....	£3,330		

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947

		TOTAL	M.	F.			
Live Births	{	Legitimate . . . . .	2,163	1,132	1,031	} Birth-rate 21·9	
		Illegitimate . . . . .	120	51	69		
		Total . . . . .	2,283	1,183	1,100		
Stillbirths	{	Legitimate . . . . .	37	20	17	} Rate 0·36*	
		Illegitimate . . . . .	1	1	—		
		Total . . . . .	38	21	17		
Deaths . . . . .		1,286	673	613	—Death-rate	12·3	
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions ..						47·8	
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth			{ From Sepsis . . . . . 0			2†	
			{ From Other Causes 2				
Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births :—							
Legitimate..		30·5	Illegitimate..		83·3	Total . . . . . 33·3	
						NUMBER	RATE
“ Zymotic Deaths ” . . . . .						7	0·07
Deaths from Measles . . . . .						1	0·01
Deaths from Whooping Cough . . . . .						1	0·01
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) . . . .						5	‡
Deaths from Diphtheria . . . . .						0	0·00
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis . . . . .						42	0·40
Deaths from Other Tuberculous Diseases . . . . .						11	0·11
Total Tuberculosis Deaths . . . . .						53	0·51
Deaths from Cancer . . . . .						165	1·58
Deaths from Influenza . . . . .						8	0·08

\*16·4 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births Registered.

†0·86 per 1,000 Total Births Registered.

‡2·2 per 1,000 Live Births Registered.



## I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Population.** The Registrar-General estimated the civilian population of the County Borough of Northampton for 1947 to be 104,480 or 1,720 above his estimate for 1946.

The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of live births over deaths, for 1947 was 997, or 9.54 per thousand living.

**Births.** (Table 1, page 49). 2,283 live births (1,183 males, 1,100 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 21.9 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 20.5 for England and Wales and 23.3 for the 126 county boroughs and great towns, including the metropolitan boroughs. This is the highest local rate since 1920 and the number of births exceeded those recorded in any year since 1901. Table 1 gives the rates for the last decennium compared with those for England and Wales. 120 (5.3 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

**Stillbirths.** 38 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0.36 per thousand of the population, compared with 0.50 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 16.4, while for England and Wales it was 24.

Additional notes on stillbirths appear on page 43.

**Deaths.** (Table 2, page 49, and Table C at end). 1,286 deaths (673 males, 613 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 12.3, compared with 12.0 for England and Wales and 13.0 for the great towns. Table 2 gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

824 (64.1 per cent.) of the deaths related to elderly persons aged sixty-five years and upwards.

767 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in local institutions, equivalent to 47.8 per cent. of the total deaths. The deaths of non-residents were transferred by the Registrar-General to their respective areas, while the deaths of Northampton residents which occurred outside the Borough were assigned to us as "inward transfers."

104 deaths occurred for which no medical certificates of the causes were furnished. These comprised 53 inquests, 27 coroner's certificates after post-mortem examinations without inquests, and 24 uncertified, equivalent to 8.1 per cent. of the nett deaths registered.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in age-periods, was prepared in the Health Department from information supplied weekly by the local registrars. The classification agrees closely with the figures received from the Registrar-General on 15th May, 1948.

**State of Employment.** The level of employment improved during 1947, the numbers of unemployed workers being considerably lower than in 1946, except during the first three months of the year when bad weather and the fuel crisis caused a sudden increase in the numbers registered at the Employment Exchange. There was no appreciable



unemployment amongst women and juveniles, for whom there was a constant demand. The higher age-groups and disabled persons constituted the majority of male workers registered as unemployed.

No persons were receiving unemployment relief from the Public Assistance Committee at the end of the year.

**Meteorology.** (Table 4, page 50). The total rainfall for 1947 was 23·88 inches, *i.e.*, exactly an inch below the average for the past forty-three years, 1904 to 1946 inclusive. The wettest month was March with a fall of 5·91 inches, whilst the driest was August with 0·10 inch. The heaviest fall occurred on 5th March, when 1·00 inch was registered. The number of days on which 0·01 inch or more rain fell was 182.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 90·0°F. on 1st and 3rd June. The lowest reading of the thermometer, 8·0°F., occurred on 23rd February. There were 82 cold nights, *i.e.*, nights during which the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below that figure. The hours of bright sunshine were not recorded, owing to difficulty in obtaining a supply of the necessary recording cards, but were probably above the average. The prevailing wind was south-west on 115 days, north-east on 103, south-east on 76, and north-west on 71.

1947 will long be remembered for the heavy snows and severe weather in the first quarter, the fine summer, and the dry autumn.

**Other Statistics.** The notes on infant and maternal mortality, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 11 and to Tables A, B, C, and D at the end of this report.

## II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

**Health Staff.** A list of the officers of the Health Department appears on pages 9 and 10.

The staff employed in the school health service is listed in the Annual Report upon the School Health Service, which is published separately.

**Laboratory Facilities.** (Table 13, page 58). These facilities remained as in the previous year and were quite adequate for our needs, the greater part of the work being performed in the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital. As from 1st April, 1947, the Public Health Laboratory did this work free of charge to the Local Authority. Table 13 gives particulars of clinical bacteriology.

**Ambulance Facilities.** The Department possesses two Austin ambulances. These are garaged at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road.

**Nursing in the Home.** Practically all home nursing is given by staff employed by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and consists chiefly of visits, not by residing in the homes of the sick.

**Treatment Centres and Clinics.** No addition was made to these, apart from the opening on 13th October, 1947, of an orthoptic clinic at Northampton General Hospital to which cases are referred, when necessary, by the Ophthalmic Surgeon under the school health service. A complete list is given below :—

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 9 a.m.

#### POST-NATAL CLINIC

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

- (1) Abington Avenue (Congregational Church Rooms).  
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (2) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).  
Mondays and Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (3) Dallington (Church of England School).  
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (4) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).  
Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (5) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).  
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (6) Kingsley Park (Methodist Church Rooms).  
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (7) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).  
Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (8) St. Giles' Street (Infant Welfare Centre).  
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (9) St. Sepulchre's (Church Buildings).  
Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (10) Victoria Road (Congregational Church Rooms).  
Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINICS

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Wednesdays, 9 to 11 a.m.  
(Children under five years of age).

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment. (School children).

#### MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. Weekdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 to 4.30 p.m. (Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon).

#### EYE CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

## ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital.

School cases referred by Ophthalmic Surgeon.

## EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

## DENTAL CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

## ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Manfield Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road (voluntary body).

Cases referred through Infant Welfare Centres or School Clinic.

## SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Public Baths, Upper Mounts. Cases referred from Infant Welfare Centres or School Clinic.

## SPEECH CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

County Offices, Guildhall Road. By appointment.

## HEALTH CLINIC (TUBERCULOSIS)

Health Clinic, 11 St. Matthew's Parade.

Ordinary sessions :— Tuesdays and Fridays.

Men— 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Women—2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Clinic for workers :— Mondays from 6 p.m.

Clinic for contacts, etc. :— As arranged.

Clinic for A.P. Treatment :— Mondays and Wednesdays commencing 2.30 p.m.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment Centre, Northampton General Hospital.

Males—Wednesdays 2 p.m. ; Fridays 7 p.m.

Females—Mondays 7 p.m. ; Fridays 12 noon.

## SCABIES TREATMENT CENTRE

By appointment only.

**Municipal Hospitals.** These are as follow :—

(1) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD. 85 beds allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed. (*See also* page 33).

(2) TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WELFORD ROAD. 32 beds. Closed on 3rd February, 1947.

(3) SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, MERE WAY. 48 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed. Closed since 1931.

(4) ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL, WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD. 423 beds. This is a "mixed" public assistance institution.

**Voluntary Hospitals, etc.** Descriptions of Northampton General Hospital, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Creton Sanatorium, and the



County Mental Hospital, Berry Wood, have appeared in previous reports.

An additional block to the Maternity Department of Northampton General Hospital is in course of erection and is expected to be ready for use during 1948.

**Poor Law Medical Out-relief.** No change was made in this service which is working satisfactorily. For purposes of out-relief the Borough is divided into three areas, the medical officers being :—

No. 1 District (comprising Kingsley, St. Edmund's, St. George's, St. Michael's, South, and Weston wards)—Dr. E. Robertson, 220 Kettering Road ;

No. 2 District (Castle, Kingsthorpe, St. Crispin's, St. James', and Spencer wards)—Dr. J. Cullen, 5 St. Matthew's Parade ;

No. 3 District (Delapre ward)—Dr. H. F. Percival, 2 Spencer Parade.

There are no district medical officers devoting the whole of their time to public health work.

**Care of Mental Defectives.** The annual report of the Mental Welfare Officer revealed that 20 new cases were notified during 1947. At the end of the year there were 43 Borough patients in residence at Bromham House Colony, near Bedford, 13 at St. Edmund's Hospital, 11 at Rampton State Institution, Retford, Nottinghamshire, 8 at Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, and 18 in other certified and approved institutions, making a total of 93. Eight patients were on licence from various certified institutions and were gainfully employed. The number of mentally defective persons on the books at the end of the year was 295.

The Handicraft Centre, held at St. Giles' Church Buildings from 2 to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday each week, continued to meet the educational and social needs of mental defectives. 37 children and young persons from the age of six years attended the Centre regularly.

St. Edmund's Hospital, which is administered by the Public Assistance Committee as a "mixed institution," is certified under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the temporary reception of nine medium to low grade mental defectives, of either sex, over the age of sixteen years.

**Maternity and Other Nursing Homes.** At the end of the year there were 5 nursing homes on the register, *viz* :—

Maternity homes .....	2
Mixed home .....	1
Home for non-maternity cases .....	1
Home for mothers and babies (St. Saviour's) .....	1

The last mentioned institution is situated in Manor Road, Kingsthorpe, and is managed by a committee of the Peterborough Diocesan Authorities on which the County Borough Council is represented. The home is for unmarried mothers who are retained, along with their babies,

in the institution for about four months, during which period they receive training in domestic duties as well as child management.

These institutions contain 65 beds (including 43 for maternity cases). They are inspected at regular intervals by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the officer appointed by the Local Authority to carry out this duty. (*See page 45*).

Five institutions were exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, *viz* :—Northampton General Hospital (including Barratt Maternity Home), Margaret Spencer Home of Rest, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, and Bethany Homestead Nursing Home.

**Nurses' Agency.** On 3rd June, 1947, a licence was issued, subject to certain conditions, for a lady in the County Borough to conduct an agency for the supply of nurses. The premises were visited periodically by a medical officer of the Health Department and the records inspected.

**Legislation in Force.** The Local Acts and Orders and General Adoptive Acts are as listed on pages 15 to 17 of the Health Report for 1946, consequently it is not proposed to reproduce them here.

The Byelaws relating to public health in force in the County Borough are as follow :—

BYELAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

Slaughterhouses (confirmed 1887, 1929, and 1932).

Cemeteries (1947).

Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation (1914 and 1932).

Luggage Porters and Light Porters (1924).

Pleasure Grounds, &c. (1926 and 1933).

New Streets (1927 and 1932).

Nursing Homes (1929 and 1932).

Imposing on Occupier duties in connection with Removal of House Refuse (1932).

Common Lodging Houses (1932).

Parking Places (1936 and 1937).

Hackney Carriages, Carriers' Carts, and Other Vehicles (1938).

Nuisances from Snow, Filth, Ashes, &c., Keeping of Animals (1939).

Regulation of Offensive Trades, Businesses or Manufactures and the Trade or Business of Fish Frying (1939).

Building (1939).

BYELAWS UNDER NORTHAMPTON CORPORATION WATER ACT, 1913 :—  
Prevention of Pollution (1915).

BYELAWS UNDER MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 1882 :—  
Good Rule and Government (1929).



**Blind Persons.** At the end of 1947 the number of blind persons resident in the County Borough was 208, classified as follows:—

- 8 St. Dunstan's trained men working at home ;
- 3 in residential homes ;
- 2 in mental homes ;
- 3 in the County Mental Hospital ;
- 5 in St. Edmund's Hospital ;
- 1 child under school age ;
- 4 children not at school ;
- 3 at schools for the blind ;
- 25 employed in the Workshops, Gray Street ;
- 2 employed as homeworkers ;
- 15 employed elsewhere ; and
- 137 unemployable and living at home or in lodgings.

During the year, 17 persons were examined by the ophthalmic surgeon with a view to being registered under the Blind Persons Act, of whom two were found to be "not blind."

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as none was considered necessary.

**School Health Service.** The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer. The Annual Report upon the School Health Service is published separately and gives particulars of the staff employed and the work done.

The numbers of scholars on the registers at primary schools for the year ended 31st December, 1947, was 7,394, with an average attendance of 6,721 (90·9 per cent.). There were 2,631 pupils on the rolls at secondary modern schools, with an average attendance of 2,057 (78·2 per cent.).

### III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

**Water.** Particulars relating to the waterworks at Teeton and Hollowell and the sources of the public water supply of Northampton have been given in previous reports.

The water is treated with charcoal for undesirable flavour, filtered, and chlorinated, so that it reaches a high degree of bacteriological purity. 92 samples collected from different points of supply were submitted to Dr. Arthur Davies of the Devonport Pathological Laboratories, Greenwich, and satisfactory reports were received in 87 instances. Of the remaining 5, 3 gave a high count and 2 shewed traces of contamination ; subsequent samples from the same points of delivery proved satisfactory. One sample subjected to chemical analysis gave a good result.

37 samples were taken from Becket's Well during the year 1947, 9 being reported as satisfactory and 28 unsatisfactory.



One sample from a well used in connection with a dairy was reported satisfactory.

The average daily consumption of water in the County Borough was estimated to be 25·5 gallons per head of the population in 1947. Taking a three-year 80 per cent. drought as a basis, the local demand is just met, but allows little for future requirements.

There are only 9 houses not supplied direct from the town mains. These are all in Clearance Areas or being dealt with as individual unfit houses.

Approximately half the houses are without baths and 9,000 closets lack water-flushing apparatus.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The sewerage system of the Borough was described in the report for 1933 after the construction of the new outfall sewer and the works at Ecton, where after screening and sedimentation the sewage is subjected to land treatment and finally discharged into the River Nene. The effluent before discharge is under constant supervision and examination by the resident chemist.

Sewer construction was carried out during the year in connection with the following housing estates:—Delapre, Dallington Fields, and Headlands.

**Rivers and Streams.** At no time was that portion of the River Nene which flows through Northampton in such a state as to give rise to any nuisance.

**Closet Accommodation.** Conversions from pail closets and privies to the water-carried system were in progress at the end of the year in connection with five houses in Dallington village.

There are still approximately 9,000 closets in the County Borough without water-flushing apparatus.

**Public Cleansing.** This continues to be efficiently carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer. Collection of household refuse is made at least once a week.

**Sanitary Inspection.** (Tables 5 and 6, pages 51 to 53). The work of the sanitary inspectors is summarised in Table 5; Table 6 gives particulars of drainage reconstructions. During the year, 1,280 houses were inspected, of which 835 were found to require attention, with the result that 664 were repaired, 376 were cleansed, while others were dealt with as conditions required, details of which appear in Table 5.

**Shops and Offices.** During 1947 one shop was referred to the Department by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for action under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934. The necessary work was done.

**Smoke Abatement.** Owing to the staple industries being of a light character and to the extensive use of electricity and gas as motive power, smoke abatement has not been a serious problem in Northampton,

but the increased number of metal-working plants may cause some concern in the future. Poor quality fuels may be the cause of an increase in this work in 1947.

There are no byelaws in operation in the County Borough relating to the emission of black smoke.

**Swimming Baths and Pools.** Northampton is very well supplied with swimming facilities, both open air and enclosed, the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, being a splendid example of a modern bathing establishment, whilst the open-air swimming pool, commonly called Midsummer Meadow Baths, is a very large sheet of water with pleasant surroundings. There is also an indoor bath at Barry Road School.

One sample taken from the Public Baths, where the water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination, was stated by the bacteriologist to be free from any trace of contamination. A sample from Midsummer Meadow Baths was not so satisfactory, bacteriologically, though two chemical samples were reasonably good.

**Disinfestation Service.** A municipal disinfestation service was set up in August, 1946, to deal with insect pest problems of all types. Materials used were DDT solutions and Gammexane powders, solutions, and smoke generating compositions. The solutions are applied by 30 lb. pressure spray and powders are applied by specially made dust blowers, although in some instances large floor areas have been treated by sweeping powder across the surface.

Charges are made on the following basis :— For ordinary dwelling-houses, a flat rate of five shillings per room has been adopted, with a maximum charge of £2 per house. For infestations of bed bugs and fleas, which are certified by the sanitary inspectors as requiring attention in the public interest, no charge is made.

Treatment of business premises is carried out after survey and estimate of cost has been prepared for special solutions which may have to be purchased or made up to deal with the particular problem.

The Ministry of Health require certain information regarding the eradication of bed bugs set out according to a prescribed form :—

- (1) During 1947, infestations of bed bugs were found in 20 Council houses and 66 other houses.
- (2) Methods of disinfestation employed—*See above.*
- (3) The furniture of tenants from bug-infested houses is treated before removal into new houses. 26 such treatments were carried out.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by Health Department employees under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.
- (5) Supervision or the education of tenants is given when treating premises, so as to prevent re-infestation after cleansing, and 210 check visits were made by the district sanitary inspectors.



The tenant of one house was summoned for failing to comply with a notice under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to remedy verminous conditions. The case was adjourned ; in the meantime the work was done by the municipal disinfestation service, a course of action the tenant had previously refused to allow.

**Schools.** The sanitary condition of the schools was kept under constant observation.

**Canal Boats.** The annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was dispatched to the Ministry of Health before the appointed date, *viz* :— 21st January. Ten boats, registered to carry  $29\frac{1}{2}$  adults, were inspected during the year. The actual number of occupants was 15 adults and 6 children. Three boats required minor repairs, one needed repainting, and one was in a dirty condition, but all boats inspected were found free from vermin. No legal proceedings were necessary. No case of infectious disease was notified and no boat was detained for disinfection. No boats were registered during the year ; the number on the register, and believed to be in use, is three.

**Common Lodging Houses.** At the end of the year there were only two common lodging houses on the register, *viz* :—

PREMISES.	ACCOMMODATION (MEN).
38/40 Compton Street .....	8
5 St. Andrew's Street .....	34
Total .....	42

The Inspector of Common Lodging Houses kept these premises under frequent supervision. He made 171 visits, many of them being for the purpose of tracing smallpox contacts. There is still difficulty in acquiring sufficient quantities of bedding for renewals.

The accommodation now available in the County Borough is extremely low and the question of the provision of a municipal lodging house is under consideration.

The proprietors of an unregistered lodging house were fined £4. A subsequent application for registration was refused owing to the unsuitability of the premises.

**Factories.** Table 8 (page 54) gives particulars of work done under the Factories Act, 1937, in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Offensive Trades.** At the end of December, 1947, there were twelve names on the register, *viz* :—two tanners, one tripe boiler, one tripe boiler and gut scraper, one fat melter, one bone dealer, and six rag and bone dealers. All these offensive trades were kept under supervision by the district inspectors and were conducted with a minimum of nuisance.



**Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.** There are no tent or shack dwellers in the County Borough and no licensed camping sites, but the Weston Street car park is occasionally used by variety artists and circus performers.

**Premises controlled by Byelaws, etc.** Particulars of these, excepting the above-mentioned, will be found in Section V. (pages 25 to 29) dealing with food, as they comprise cowsheds, dairies, bakehouses, slaughterhouses, ice cream shops, etc.

**Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.** The object of these Acts, as explained in former reports, is to prevent the use in furniture of flock, etc., made from material which has been contaminated by human excreta. With a view to preventing this occurring, a certain chemical standard is prescribed below which the rag flock must not fall if it is to be used in the furniture trade. The Chief Sanitary Inspector paid nine visits to establishments where rag flock is used, for the purpose of inspecting the invoices. As a result of these inspections it was considered unnecessary to take any samples.

**Rat Repression.** The full-time Rat-catcher, working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, accounted for 926 tails. His advice and help are at the service of any ratepayer on application being made to the Health Office. This work was rendered difficult during 1947 by reason of the prolonged illness of the Rat-catcher.

The location map of sites from which complaints were received would appear to indicate that all is not well with the older sewers.

#### IV.—HOUSING

**Council Houses.** The present position of the municipal housing schemes is given below :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1947 .....	295
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1947 .....	5,182
The above figures do not include 250 temporary bungalows.	

**Other New Buildings.** The following private building operations, plans for which had been approved by the Council, were carried out during the year :—

Dwellinghouses (private enterprise) .....	43
Additions to dwellinghouses .....	15
Conversion of houses into flats .....	80*
Conversion of shop and house to house only .....	1
Rebuilt war-damaged house .....	1
New shop fronts .....	2
Conversion of shop to offices .....	1
Temporary church buildings .....	2
Alterations or extensions to factories, etc. ....	23
Dairy .....	1

Motor houses .....	40
Service or transport garages .....	2
Electric transformer stations .....	2
Water closets and lavatories .....	8
Miscellaneous .....	9

\*80 family units

**Housing Acts.** (Table 7, page 53). No houses were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as being in such a state as to be unfit for human occupation. Table 7 gives the condition at the end of 1947 of houses represented during recent years.

The staff made 688 visits of house-to-house inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and found defects in 496, chiefly want of cleanliness and repairs.

**Public Health Acts.** Table 5 (page 51) gives particulars of the work of the sanitary inspectors under these Acts.

**Prosecutions.** Legal proceedings were necessary in three instances to enforce the repair of property.

Other prosecutions are mentioned in the paragraphs dealing with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, on page 28, Seizure of Unsound Food on page 27, Dairies on page 26, Disinfestation on page 20, and Common Lodging Houses on page 21.

**Overcrowding.** Cases of overcrowding continue to be brought to notice, but such is the demand for houses that only the most serious ones can be alleviated. Fortunately, most of the complaints come from persons where the overcrowding is only of a minor character, when measured by Government standards. There were 32 known cases of overcrowding involving 238 persons at the end of 1947.

During the year, 105 applications were received from landlords, agents, etc., to supply the "permitted numbers" for 137 houses.

**Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.** The waiting list for Council houses on 19th March, 1948, comprised 3,714 applicants, classified as follows :—

In rooms (local) .....	2,348
In unsuitable houses (local) .....	690
Applicants resident outside the County Borough .....	415
Applications from elderly persons for flats with one bedroom	170
Applicants awaiting marriage .....	11
Applications for Corporation shops .....	80

**Housing Statistics.** The particulars for 1947 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) . . . . .	1,280
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 . . . . .	688
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation . . . . .	0
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation . . . . .	835

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers . . . . .	389
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

## A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . . . . .	2
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners . . . . .	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners . . . . .	0

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied . . . . .	374
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners . . . . .	275
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners . . . . .	0

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made . . . . .	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders . . . . .	0

## D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made . . . . .	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit . . . . .	0



4.—*Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	32
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	238*
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	40
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	43
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	288*
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	Nil
E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report .....	†

\*Equivalent number of units = 205 and 238 respectively.

†See paragraph on "Overcrowding" on page 23.

**Other Housing Matters.** Reference should be made to Section III. "Sanitary Circumstances" for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the Borough on 31st December, 1947, was 29,920, of which over 10,000 have been built since 1st January, 1919.

## V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Milk Supply.** At the end of 1947 there were 61 milch cows in Northampton, contained in five herds.

All the tuberculin tested and accredited milk sold locally is produced outside the County Borough boundary.

The above cattle were periodically examined by the veterinary inspectors of the Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**Milk in Schools.** Under the milk-in-schools scheme, 1,522,635 bottles of milk (each containing one-third of a pint) were supplied. Only pasteurised milk is authorised by the School Medical Officer.

**Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.** No milk samples were submitted in 1947 for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, as the Public Health Laboratory Service were unable to undertake tests owing, mainly, to the general shortage of guinea pigs.

Up to the time of writing, the County Borough of Northampton has not been proclaimed an area in which only "heat-treated" milk may be sold. It is estimated that not less than 92 per cent. of the milk sold in Northampton is pasteurised.

**Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.** At the end of the year, 5 cowkeepers, 71 retail dairymen, and 8 wholesalers were on the registers. Twelve of these resided outside the County Borough; their premises were inspected by officers of the rural sanitary authorities and passed as fit for the purpose before they were registered here. In addition, 118 persons were allowed to sell milk in bottles on conditions explained in previous reports. The inspectors made 304 visits to registered premises, during which minor defects were found in two instances; these were quickly remedied.

A case was taken to Court where unregistered premises were being used as a dairy; a fine of £1 was imposed.

**Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946.** The following licences under these Regulations were in operation at the end of 1947:—

Dealers' licences to use the designation "tuberculin tested":—	
(a) bottling establishments .....	5
(b) shops and other premises .....	21
Dealers' licences to use the designation "accredited":—	
(a) producing establishment .....	0
(b) bottling establishment .....	1
Dealers' licences to use the designation "pasteurised":—	
(a) pasteurising establishments .....	5
(b) shops and other premises .....	12

These licences were held by 25 dairymen in all.

193 samples of milk were submitted for examination, *viz*:— 51 tuberculin tested, 2 accredited, 119 pasteurised, and 21 sterilised. Six failed to pass the methylene blue reduction test (3 tuberculin tested, 2 pasteurised, and 1 sterilised).

All the pasteurised and sterilised samples were also submitted to the phosphatase test; 2 pasteurised and 3 sterilised did not reach the required standard.

**Meat and Other Foods.** (Tables 9 and 10, pages 55 and 56). One officer is specially appointed as Meat and Food Inspector, devoting all his time to the work. Tables 9 and 10 give particulars of food condemned.

Of the 112 tons of food condemned as unfit for human consumption, only 12 cwt. were actually destroyed; 85 tons were processed into tallow, soap, soap base, glue, bone grease, gelatine, industrial glycerine, fertilisers, etc., over 14 tons were used for animal feeding, and 12 tons processed for medicinal purposes.

The Government control of slaughtering, which came into force on 15th January, 1940, continued throughout the year. The number of animals slaughtered during 1947 was 33,283 in the Government slaughterhouses and 40 under cottagers' licences, etc. In addition, 3,190 tons of imported meat passed through the distributing depots, only a small



proportion being condemned for bone taint. The percentage of cows found after slaughter to be suffering to a greater or lesser extent from disease was 64·5 and for other cattle 53·2.

**Seizure of Unsound Food.** The officers of the Department did not formally seize any meat; all that was condemned was voluntarily surrendered.

A dirty bottle containing milk was seized as unfit for human consumption. The vendor was fined £10 and 10s. costs.

Another seizure referred to 1½ cwt. of Madagascar butter beans found to be infested with beetles, the facts being forwarded to the Ministry of Food.

**Slaughterhouses.** At the end of the year there were 32 slaughterhouses on the register. These are licensed annually under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but only four of them are now in use, *viz* :—Ransome Road, 1A Oliver Street, 8 Regent Square, and Cattlemarket, *i.e.*, those taken over and operated under Government control. The rest are closed.

**Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935.** These Regulations, amongst other things, lay upon the owner or slaughterer of animals in an emergency out of hours (accidents, etc.) the onus of giving to the Department notice of the slaughter so that the carcass can be examined by the Meat and Food Inspector. 43 such notices were received during 1947.

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.** The names of 43 slaughtermen were on the register at the end of the year.

**Grading and Marking of Foodstuffs.** The sanitary inspectors continue to carry out the duties imposed by the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 and 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, and the numerous Orders made thereunder.

**Sale of Food Regulations.** The labelling requirements and standards prescribed by various Orders of the Ministry of Food are kept in mind by the sanitary inspector when sampling under the Food and Drugs Act.

**Bakehouses.** At the end of the year there were 67 bakehouses on the register. The inspectors paid 99 visits to these premises, when nine minor infringements (chiefly want of whitewashing) were discovered and subsequently remedied.

**Other Premises dealing with Food.** Under this heading come premises where food is dealt with, other than those already mentioned, *e.g.*, those connected with the manufacture and storage of potted meats, jams, sweets, ice cream, etc. 3,145 visits were made, when no serious defects were discovered.



**Ice Cream.** The outstanding event of the year in this connection was the coming into operation of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947. Fortunately the work of the Department was somewhat in advance of the legislation. Complete re-registration of premises was undertaken following survey, but statistics at this time would give a false picture and it would be preferable not to anticipate the 1948 report.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination was 57. Visits to premises numbered 397.

**Food Poisoning.** No outbreak of suspected food poisoning within the County Borough came to the notice of the Department during the year, but investigations were conducted in connection with outbreaks which occurred in other areas.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938.** (Table 12, page 57). 308 samples (including 122 informal) were taken by the sanitary inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in Table 12. 25 of them (8·1 per cent.) were found to be not genuine. 9 of these were informal samples. The action taken regarding the 16 formal samples found to be not genuine was as follows :—

Sample No. 80. Milk contained 6·0 per cent. added water and was 9·7 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Vendor fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.

No. 84. Sterilised milk deficient in solids-not-fat 1·4 per cent. Warned.

No. 88. Milk contained 2·0 per cent. added water. Producer fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.

No. 89. Milk contained 2·8 per cent. added water. Producer fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.

No. 90. Milk contained 2·7 per cent. added water and was 5·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Producer fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.

No. 102. Milk deficient in milk-fat 12·0 per cent. Warned.

No. 136. Sterilised milk deficient in solids-not-fat 3·1 per cent. Warned.

No. 146. Milk contained 3·8 per cent. added water. Vendor fined £5 and £4 4s. costs.

No. 149. Milk deficient in milk-fat 7·6 per cent. Vendor fined £3.

No. 165. Sterilised milk deficient in solids-not-fat 1·4 per cent. Warned.

No. 167. Milk deficient in solids-not-fat 0·7 per cent. Warned.

No. 168. Milk deficient in solids-not-fat 3·4 per cent. Warned.

No. 169. Milk deficient in solids-not-fat 1·0 per cent. Warned.

No. 173. Milk deficient in solids-not-fat 0·8 per cent. Warned.

No. 233. Barley flakes infested with larvæ. Stock withdrawn.

No. 274. Refined oil. Sample was not a vegetable oil, but a mineral or hydrocarbon oil with no food value. Stock withdrawn; trader undertook not to deal in this commodity.

The average fat content of the 125 samples of genuine milk was 3·51 per cent. and the non-fatty solids 8·76 per cent., both figures being well above the minimum prescribed in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Preservatives were not detected in any of the milks sent for analysis.

**Preservatives, etc.** No infringements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, came to the notice of the Department during the year.

No action was taken under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, or the Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943.

**Chemical Work.** No change was made in the arrangements for chemical examinations made on behalf of the Department. This work is carried out by the Public Analyst to the Borough, A. Prideaux Davson, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst's Laboratory, The Public Health Centre, Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.1.

**Bacteriological Work.** No change occurred in the arrangements for bacteriological examination of food, which was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

Samples of milk for the methylene blue and phosphatase tests were sent to the Northamptonshire County Council's Laboratory, Guildhall Road.

*See also* paragraphs on Tubercle Bacilli in Milk, page 25; Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946, page 26; Ice Cream, page 28; and Shell-fish on page 29.

**Shell-fish.** Only mussels from relaying stations under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are allowed to be sold in the County Borough. All consignments of mussels arriving in Northampton are notified to the Health Department and all bags inspected to ensure that the seal is intact. Three samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved quite satisfactory.

**Watercress.** It is estimated that about seventy tons of watercress are sold annually in Northampton. The chief sources of supply are Berkhamsted, Bourne End, and Watford in Hertfordshire, Andover in Hampshire, and Stamford in Lincolnshire. There has been no reason to suspect the purity of the supply.



## VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

“**Zymotic Deaths.**” During 1947, seven deaths were certified as being due to the so-called “zymotic diseases,” giving a “zymotic death-rate” of 0·07 per thousand of the civilian population:—

	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH- RATES
Diarrhoea (under two years) . . . . .	5	0·05
Diphtheria . . . . .	0	0·00
Typhoid Fever . . . . .	0	0·00
Measles . . . . .	1	0·01
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	0	0·00
Smallpox . . . . .	0	0·00
Whooping Cough . . . . .	1	0·01

Each disease is dealt with separately in the next few pages.

**Measles.** 1,989 notifications of measles were received. The attack-rate for Northampton was 19·04, while for England and Wales it was 9·41. There was one death, giving a death-rate of 0·01, the same as for England and Wales.

**Whooping Cough.** 173 notifications of whooping cough were received. The attack-rate was 1·66; for England and Wales it was 2·22. One death was attributed to this disease, giving a death-rate of 0·01, compared with 0·02 for England and Wales.

**Diarrhoea and Enteritis.** Five local children under two years of age were certified as having died from enteritis, giving a rate of 2·2 per thousand live births registered, compared with 5·8 for England and Wales.

**Influenza.** This is not a notifiable disease, consequently our knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. Only eight deaths were certified as due to influenza, giving a death-rate of 0·08, compared with 0·09 for England and Wales.

**Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.** This disease is commonly called “infantile paralysis.” Its incidence reached epidemic proportions in the United Kingdom in 1947. Northampton County Borough did not escape: 23 cases (including two persons normally resident elsewhere) were notified, equal to an attack-rate of 0·22. There were no deaths.

Although poliomyelitis has been compulsorily notifiable for 35 years, this is the only occasion when the annual number of cases has exceeded 8.

Of the 21 patients from Northampton County Borough, only 12 shewed signs of paralysis, 3 being classified as severe, 2 as moderate, and 7 as mild.

19 of these patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the initial treatment was supervised by an orthopædic surgeon,



5 were transferred direct to Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, the remainder being able to return home when their three-week period of isolation was completed.

Of the 2 other County Borough cases, one was treated initially in Northampton General Hospital, as his paralysis necessitated a prolonged stay in an "iron lung," while the other was isolated at home, notification only being received when recovery was almost complete.

During the outbreak the following special measures were taken, mostly designed to detect early and doubtful cases rather than set up restrictions of unknown value:—

- (1) A ward at the Infectious Diseases Hospital was set aside as an orthopædic isolation unit, where patients in the infective stages could be admitted and receive immediate orthopædic treatment.
- (2) Mr. T. Hayes Dockrell, F.R.C.S.I., Orthopædic Surgeon at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, visited the unit and advised concerning treatment.
- (3) At a later stage, patients were transferred, where necessary, to Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.
- (4) The doctors in Northampton County Borough were acquainted of the above measures and a weekly bulletin was circulated apprising them of the up-to-date position.
- (5) Cases from adjacent areas were also admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the total number from all sources being 34.
- (6) On the occurrence of the first case, purely routine attendances of mothers and infants to the welfare centres were suspended and daily visits were made by medical officers of the Department to the two day nurseries and the five nursery schools.
- (7) Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids were likewise suspended.

**Cerebro-spinal Fever.** Four notifications of cerebro-spinal meningitis were received. Only one related to a Northampton resident—a girl of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, who died three days after receipt of the notification.

**Paratyphoid Fever.** One case of paratyphoid B was notified from Northampton General Hospital. This was a man of 54 years from outside the County Borough in whom the diagnosis was not made until after admission. He died two days later.

**Malaria.** Three notifications of malaria were received. All related to relapses in young men infected abroad whilst on military service. One case was treated at Harborough Road Hospital.

**Erysipelas.** Only 16 cases of erysipelas were notified—the lowest annual number ever recorded in Northampton. The local attack-rate was 0.15, while for England and Wales it was 0.19. One case was treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There were no deaths.

**Chickenpox.** This disease, which is endemic, is not notifiable in this country, except during the prevalence of smallpox, consequently knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. 114 cases or suspected cases were reported amongst school children in Northampton according to the weekly returns furnished by head teachers.

**Vaccination.** The arrangements regarding vaccination in the Borough, which have proved satisfactory in the past, were continued. The three Public Vaccinators are :—

Dr. E. Robertson, 220 Kettering Road ;

Dr. J. Cullen, 5 St. Matthew's Parade ;

Dr. H. F. Percival, 2 Spencer Parade.

These officers cover for vaccination purposes the same areas they serve for medical out-relief. (*See page 16*).

The Medical Officer of St. Edmund's Hospital also acts as Vaccinator.

From the returns furnished by the two Vaccination Officers it appears that of the 2,855 infants whose births were registered in the Borough during 1946, 510 (17·9 per cent.) were successfully vaccinated.

During 1947 no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

**Smallpox.** No suspected cases of smallpox came to the notice of the Health Department during 1947.

From time to time notices were received of contacts arriving in Northampton from abroad. The sanitary inspectors kept these persons under observation until the incubation period had expired.

A special watch was kept on vagrants owing to the occurrence of smallpox in this class not far from Northampton County Borough.

**Typhus Fever.** No case or suspected case of typhus fever was brought to notice during 1947. The clothing prescribed by the Ministry of Health to be worn by members of the staff dealing with cases of typhus is still retained at the Infectious Diseases Hospital ready for use in emergency.

**Scarlet Fever.** 101 notifications of scarlet fever were received. The local attack-rate was 0·97, while that for England and Wales was 1·37. 62 cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There were no deaths from scarlet fever.

**Diphtheria.** Only 8 cases of diphtheria were notified—the lowest annual number for over fifty years. The local attack-rate was 0·08 ; for England and Wales it was 0·13. All the cases were treated in Harborough Road Hospital. There were no deaths. For England and Wales the death-rate was 0·01.

Two of these cases were in immunised children ; neither was a severe attack.



69 phials of antitoxin (each of 8,000 units) were supplied free to general practitioners in the County Borough on application to the Health Office or the Central Police Station.

The types of diphtheria prevalent in this area, as determined by the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, during the year were :— 20·0 per cent. *gravis*, 13·3 per cent. *intermedius*, 60·0 per cent. *mitis*, 6·7 per cent. atypical.

**Immunisation against Diphtheria.** The number of children under five years of age who received two injections (0·2 and 0·5 c.c.) of the prophylactic (A.P.T.) was 1,332 ; similarly, 136 children aged between five and fifteen were dealt with, making a total of 1,468 who completed the course during 1947. 505 children received reinforcing injections.

There is record that 3,994 children under five years of age, of an estimated population of 8,845 in this age-group, had completed a full course of immunisation up to 31st December, 1947, equal to 45·2 per cent. In the age-group five to fourteen years inclusive the number immunised was 9,398, out of an estimated population of 12,842, or 73·2 per cent.

58 phials of A.P.T. (each of 5 c.c.) were supplied free to practitioners in connection with immunisation.

**Pneumonia.** 100 notifications of pneumonia were received. The local attack-rate was 0·96, while the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0·79. Four cases were treated in the General Hospital and one at Harborough Road Hospital. 44 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia, *viz* :—influenzal 8, broncho-pneumonia 24, other forms 12, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 0·42.

**Harborough Road Hospital.** (Table 11, page 56). A full description of this hospital of 85 beds, allowing 144 square feet per bed, appeared in the report for 1930 and any alterations made subsequently have been noted in later annual reports. Table 11 gives statistics for 1947. The hospital was never full during the year in spite of cases being admitted from a wide area. There were 168 admissions, 132 being Northampton residents. The highest number of patients under treatment at any given time was 25 on February 10-14, while the lowest was 4 on several dates in April, June, and August. The average number of patients was 12·6.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** 57 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received. 24 of these related to out-of-town cases not notified in their own areas. The attack-rate per thousand total births was 24·6, compared with 7·16 for England and Wales. One case was treated at home, 8 at St. Edmund's Hospital, and 48 at the General Hospital. Of the 33 Borough cases, 5 were general practitioners' and 2 midwives' cases ; the remaining 26 occurred in institutions.



**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified. Both recovered without any impairment of vision after out-patient treatment at the General Hospital.

**Venereal Diseases.** 323 Borough residents received treatment for the first time at the Special Clinic for venereal diseases held at Northampton General Hospital, under the combined scheme worked in conjunction with the County Councils of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire. The classification of the new cases was as follows:—

CONDITION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Syphilis .....	54	18	72*
Gonorrhœa .....	81	31	112
Other than venereal .....	109	30	139
Totals .....	244	79	323

(\*17 male and 8 female syphilis cases were of more than one year's standing).

14 syphilis (10 male and 4 female) and 63 gonorrhœa (47 male and 16 female) patients, including persons under treatment at the commencement of the year, carried out full courses of treatment recommended by the specialists in charge of the Clinic and were discharged after the final test of cure.

32 patients (13 syphilis and 19 gonorrhœa) ceased attending before completion of treatment or before final tests of cure were made, in spite of endeavours by the staff of the Clinic to get them to continue.

The total attendances made by Borough patients at the out-patient clinics were 4,005 and 286 days were spent in hospital by patients. In the treatment of syphilis, 1,326 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds (stabilarsan or sulfarsenol) were administered, as also were 1,555 doses of other preparations, making a total of 2,881.

In connection with the scheme, 3,762 specimens were examined by the Pathologist at a cost of £387 17s. 6d.; 2,156 specimens were on behalf of the Treatment Centre, 1,328 for hospitals and other institutions, and 278 for local practitioners.

The times at which the clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital remain the same as last year, *viz* :—

Males—Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Fridays, 7 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 7 p.m.; Fridays, 12 noon.

The Clinic remains under the medical direction of W. M. Robson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.

No legal action under Defence Regulation 33B was necessary during the year.

**Cancer.** (Table 3, page 49). The number of cancer deaths in Northampton during 1947 was 165, giving a local death-rate from this

cause of 1·58; for England and Wales it was 1·85. Table 3 gives comparable figures for the last ten years.

**Bacteriology.** Table 13, page 58, gives particulars of clinical bacteriology. No change was made in the arrangements for carrying out the bacteriological work connected with the Department, all of which, with the exception of water analysis, was performed at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital.

**Disinfection.** The number of articles dealt with at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, was 1,155.

**Scabies.** The arrangements for the treatment of scabies at Miller's Meadow Slipper Baths, St. Andrew's Road, continued throughout the year. In addition to school children under the Education Committee's scheme, 71 Borough patients were treated, comprising 37 males and 34 females. Under the arrangement with Northampton Rural District Council, 21 persons were also treated during the year. The total attendances were 213. The same treatment, *viz* :— benzyl benzoate, which was found to be so successful in the past, was continued throughout the year. The disease is not so prevalent as it was a few years ago.

## VII.—TUBERCULOSIS

**Notifications.** (Tables 21 and 22, page 63). During the year, 120 persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 100 were respiratory and 20 non-respiratory. Their disposal and age-groups are shewn in Tables 21 and 22. In addition, 8 cases already notified in other areas came into the County Borough.

**Deaths.** (Table 19, page 61). The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population in 1947 were as follow :—

	NO. OF DEATHS	DEATH- RATES
Respiratory tuberculosis .....	42	0·40
Other forms .....	11	0·11
Totals .....	53	0·51

The death-rate for all forms for England and Wales in 1947 was 0·55 (respiratory 0·47, other forms 0·08).

Table 19 gives the total tuberculosis death-rates for Northampton and for England and Wales during the last ten years.

**Revision of Register.** Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the names of 49 notified persons were removed from the register in 1947, these consisting of :—

- (a) 2 in whom the diagnosis had not been established ;
- (b) 47 where the patient might be regarded as having recovered.



On 31st December, 1947, there were 791 names on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 609 relating to respiratory and 182 to non-respiratory patients.

The number on the register of the Health Clinic on that date was 753.

**The Services.** During 1947, 26 men and 2 women from this area were discharged from the Services suffering from tuberculosis. In 24 of these the disease was respiratory.

23 recruits, all men, were examined at the request of the National Service Medical Boards.

**X-ray Examinations.** X-ray examinations were made of patients under supervision, those sent for diagnosis and investigation, those under treatment by artificial pneumothorax, and contacts. 3,977 screen, and 981 photographic, examinations were carried out, a total of 4,958.

The single-valve X-ray plant, which had done service for so many years, was replaced towards the end of the year by an up-to-date 4-valve set with rotating anode tube supplied by Messrs. Watson & Sons, Ltd. This came into use on 18th December, 1947.

**Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum.** Collapse therapy by these means is initiated at the sanatorium and continued at the Health Clinic after discharge. 77 patients attended for treatment, refills numbering 1,610. Four of the patients received pneumoperitoneum, with or without pneumothorax. Treatment was discontinued in 5 instances. At the end of the year 55 (71 per cent.) were fit for remunerative work (or housework in the case of some women).

**Extra Nourishment.** 251 grants of extra nourishment in the form of milk, sometimes also oil and malt, were made by the Health Committee and 108 patients received this benefit.

**Park Workers.** At the beginning of 1947, five men were employed on light duties under this scheme. Three went off work and four were taken on, making a total of six at the end of the year.

**Housing.** This is a factor of much importance in the incidence and spread of tuberculosis and the willing co-operation of the Housing Committee has helped much to minimise the dangers of unsatisfactory accommodation. In December, 1947, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 253.

**Care Work.** The need for care work becomes increasingly apparent and much valuable help is provided by the Care Committee. The sum of £115 was obtained from the proceeds of a Flag Day and the Christmas Seal Sale realised £374. The Chairman's special Christmas appeal brought in £40. The grant of £150 from the County Borough Council was augmented by £60 collected by Councillor Mrs. K. M. Gibbs and by voluntary donations. The money has gone to the assistance of patients and their families in providing clothing, bedding, footwear, extra nourish-



ment, and medical comforts. A special report on the Care Committee's work has been issued by the Honorary Secretary.

**Almoner's Department.** The department was unfortunate in the loss of its Almoner, Miss J. Adam, who resigned in February, 1947, after 3 years service, to take up another appointment. This meant that progressive movement in care work was necessarily curtailed, but Mrs. B. F. Shakespeare was temporarily transferred from the Mass Radiography Bureau to carry out assessments and the most essential duties of care work. She paid 421 home visits and interviewed 826 people at the Clinic during the year.

**Rehabilitation.** Close co-operation with the Ministry of Labour with regard to the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, has been maintained. More patients were referred for employment than the previous year and a bigger proportion were provided with work. About half of them returned to the firms that employed them previously. Government training courses were provided for two men and one obtained a manufacturer's permit for making leather goods at home.

The following table gives the number of patients who returned to full or part-time work and indicates the channels of re-employment:—

Work found by Ministry of Labour .....	10
Work found by patients themselves .....	19
Work renewed with previous employer .....	23
Work provided on Corporation Parks .....	3
Total .....	55

**Tuberculosis Allowances.** Below is given a summary of Allowances granted under the Government and Corporation schemes:—

#### GOVERNMENT SCHEME

ALLOWANCES	NUMBER	COST		
		£	s.	d.
Maintenance .....	144	5,938	11	4
Discretionary .....	29	162	10	1
Special Payments .....	14	127	5	0
Total Allowances .....	187	6,228	6	5

Number of patients benefiting— 158.

During the year the allowances of 16 patients ceased on receipt of Service pensions and of 41 patients who became fit for work. Four died, 10 were transferred to the Borough scheme, 9 became ineligible on admission to sanatoria and 3 on marriage. One left the town and the allowance of one was terminated because of non-co-operation. Sixty new patients qualified for allowances, mostly maintenance, during 1947. At the end of the year, 73 patients were receiving grants under the scheme.

## BOROUGH SCHEME

ALLOWANCES	NUMBER	COST		
		£	s.	d.
Maintenance .....	67	4,349	8	3
Discretionary .....	7	30	13	9
Special Payments .....	8	124	16	0
Total Allowances .....	82	4,504	18	0

Number of patients benefiting— 71.

Twenty-three patients ceased to draw Maintenance Allowances during the year. Seventeen of these died, 2 became fit for work, 3 were transferred to the Government scheme and 1 left the town. Eleven new patients qualified for grants. At the end of the year, 48 patients were in receipt of allowances.

**Mass Miniature Radiography.** The second survey held in the Borough by the Mass Radiography Unit extended from 12th December, 1946, to 28th March, 1947. It included factory personnel, school children over fourteen years, and members of the general public. For the benefit of the latter an Appointments Bureau was opened, where anyone over school age, and not included in the factory groups, could book an appointment for examination.

The total attendances were less than the year before. This could be attributed largely to two incidental and adverse factors which disturbed the programme as planned. One was the exceptionally severe weather from mid-January onwards; the other was the electricity emergency which led to cessation of work of the Unit for eleven days in the latter half of March. Factory attendances were less affected than others.

The Appointments Bureau did not give perhaps the results that were hoped for, but it was experimental and gave promise of success in the future with more experience. The value of press propaganda was evident, and also of direct contact with workers in factories, though this was sometimes difficult to obtain. Again it may be emphasised that the essential for success is primarily public education, so that people appreciate the value of regular X-ray examination and are desirous of it. This can only be achieved slowly by persistent propaganda and practical evidence of the benefits to be obtained by full use of mass radiography.

Below are tabulated data, as provided by the Mass Radiography Unit, summarising their work at the centre during the second (1946-47) survey :—

**TYPE OF SURVEY :—** Factory personnel, general public, school children over 14 years of age.

## PERCENTAGE RESPONSE :— 52

SUMMARY OF WORK	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Number of miniatures taken . . . . .	6,804	5,438	12,242
Number of large films taken . . . . .	280	198	478
Number of clinical examinations . . . . .	103	87	190
Number referred to Dispensary . . . . .	40	42	82

## RESULTS IN CASES REFERRED FOR EXAMINATION AT DISPENSARY :—

## ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Number requiring sanatorium treatment	10	12	22
Number requiring domiciliary treatment	7	6	13
Number already under treatment requiring no further action . . . . .	1	—	1
	18	18	36

(34 of these cases were newly discovered and 9 cases had a positive sputum)

## INACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Requiring Dispensary observation . . . . .	11	10	21
Requiring no further action . . . . .	7	7	14
	18	17	35

## NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

Pulmonary fibrosis . . . . .	1	1	2
Bronchiectasis . . . . .	1	1	2
Cases found normal . . . . .	—	1	1
Cases refusing to attend Dispensary . . . . .	1	1	2
	3	4	7
Cases awaiting classification . . . . .	1	3	4

## RESULTS IN OTHER PERSONS CLINICALLY EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR BUT NOT REFERRED TO DISPENSARY :—

## ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Known case already under observation	1	—	1
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## INACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

(including 1 absentee) . . . . .	32	21	53
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NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Pulmonary fibrosis .....	1	—	1
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema ..	1	2	3
Bronchiectasis .....	1	3	4
Broncho-pneumonia .....	2	3	5
Basal fibrosis .....	3	1	4
Pneumoconiosis .....	1	—	1
Intrathoracic new growth .....	2	—	2
Pleural thickening .....	2	—	2
Cardio-vascular lesions—congenital ..	2	2	4
Cardio-vascular lesions—acquired ....	7	7	14
Consolidation of unknown cause .....	—	1	1
Miscellaneous .....	1	1	2
Cases found normal .....	6	4	10
	29	24	53

Case awaiting classification .....	1	—	1
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The cost of the survey amounted to £2,970—approximately 4s. 10d. per person.

The Mass Radiography Unit began its third survey of the area in the same premises in Billing Road on 9th December, 1947.

**Health Clinic.** Below is given a summary of such work at the Health Clinic as lends itself to statistical record. Additional particulars have already been given under the sections dealing with the Almoner's Department, Tuberculosis Allowances, and Rehabilitation.

Attendances (including contacts, etc.) :—

Total number ..... 4,799

Patients attending :—

Males ..... 857

Females ..... 875

1,732

Average number of attendances per patient ..... 2.8

Contacts :—

Total number of examinations ..... 597

Individuals examined ..... 427

Of these, 6 were subsequently notified.

Recruits (from National Service Medical Boards) ..... 23

Examinations for diagnosis :—

Total number of examinations ..... 1,119

Individuals examined ..... 739

80 of these were found to have active tuberculosis.

Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to patients and their homes .. 227

## Consultations :—

Personal .....	16	
Other .....	1,187	
		1,203

TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR. Visits made by the Tuberculosis Nurse were as follow :—

## Investigation in cases of :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	102	
Other forms .....	18	
Deaths .....	7	
		127

Re-visits and other investigations .....	1,454	
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Total .....	1,581	
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In addition to these investigations, the Tuberculosis Nurse attended at all clinics and assisted in the carrying out of special treatment (*e.g.*, artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum).

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS. Specimens for examination were investigated at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital. Data with regard to these are given below :—

Cases investigated .....	492	
Results of examination for tubercle bacilli in sputum, urine, pleural effusions, pus, etc. :—		
Positive .....	104	
Negative .....	511	
		615
Guinea-pig inoculations .....	7	
Cultures .....	12	

## X-RAY EXAMINATIONS :—

Films .....	981	
Screenings .....	3,977	
		4,958

## ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX AND PNEUMOPERITONEUM :—

Refills .....	1,610	
Patients treated .....	77	

**Welford Road Hospital.** The hospital was closed at the beginning of the year, the last patients being evacuated on 3rd February, 1947. Most of them were transferred to Creaton Sanatorium.

**Creaton Sanatorium.** As from 1st January, 1947, the number of beds made available at Creaton Sanatorium for patients from Northampton County Borough was increased from 25 to 50 by agree-

ment between the two authorities. Below are the data with reference to the patients treated there in 1947 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Remaining at end of 1946 .....	13	10	23
Admitted .....	56	40	96
Treated .....	69	50	119
Discharged .....	35	25	60
Died .....	4	—	4
Remaining at end of 1947 .....	30	25	55
Condition of patients on discharge :—			
Quiescent .....			—
Much improved .....			11
Improved .....			34
No material improvement .....			13
Worse .....			2

**Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.** Particulars of cases treated at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital and Shipman Convalescent Home are as follow :—

	Males	Females	Total
Remaining at end of 1946 .....	2	3	5
Admitted .....	4	3	7
Treated .....	6	6	12
Discharged .....	4	4	8
Died .....	—	1	1
Remaining at end of 1947 .....	2	1	3
Condition of patients on discharge :—			
Arrested .....			1
Quiescent .....			—
Improved .....			7
Much improved .....			—

**Other Institutions.** Seven patients were maintained in institutions outside this area. Two were sent to the National Children's Sanatorium, Harpenden, 1 to the Children's Seaside Home, Exmouth, 1 to Maitland Cottage Convalescent Home, Hampshire, and 3 to the Victoria Home for Children, Margate.

**Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.** It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relate to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

**Public Health Act, 1936.** There was no case of compulsory removal to hospital, under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of persons suffering from tuberculosis.



## VIII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

**Infant Mortality.** (Tables 23 and 24, page 64 and Table D at end). There were 76 infant deaths, the infant mortality being 33·3 per thousand live births registered, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in Northampton County Borough. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 41 and for the great towns 47. Table 23 gives the infant mortality for England and Wales and Northampton for the last ten years for comparison.

Premature birth was the leading cause of these infant deaths ; 19 died from prematurity, compared with 39 in 1946. 49 died during the first month of life, 19 of these being premature.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table 24 and in more detail according to cause and age in Table D at the end of this volume.

**Notification of Births.** (Tables 25 and 26, pages 64 and 65). 2,283 live births were registered, the birth-rate being 21·9, compared with 20·5 for England and Wales. 38 stillbirths were also registered.

2,905 live births and 62 stillbirths were notified, making a total of 2,967 (*see* Table 25). Table 26 shews the sources of notification.

2,190 births were investigated by the health visitors ; 10 of these were non-notified. They also visited 25 other births but no information was available. The remaining births occurred either in larger houses, or the mothers, resident outside the County Borough, came here for their confinements and returned home later.

988 babies (including stillborn babies) were born of primiparæ.

Special attention was paid to premature babies and the circumstances of 196 were investigated during 1947 (*see* page 47).

**Stillbirths.** 62 stillbirths were notified, 9 less than in 1946. 26 of the 62 were County cases, born and notified in the Borough. The remaining 36 stillbirths were investigated. 19 of these occurred in primigravida. In 22 cases labour was premature and 1 was illegitimate.

Causes of stillbirth :—

Maternal .....		8
Eclampsia .....	1	
Toxæmia .....	4	
Cardiac failure—mitral stenosis ....	1	
Acute bronchitis .....	1	
Pyelitis .....	1	
Fœtal .....		4
Anencephaly .....	1	
Hydrocephaly .....	2	
Multiple abnormalities .....	1	
Cause unknown .....		15
	(11 premature)	
Fœtus fresh .....	10	
Fœtus macerated .....	5	

Accidents of labour .....	8
Ante-partum hæmorrhage .....	2
Impacted shoulders .....	1
Forceps for foetal distress .....	1
Uterine inertia—breech .....	1
Breech—extended .....	2
Persistent occipito posterior—forceps .....	1
No information obtainable .....	1

### Home Visitation.

Visits to expectant mothers :—

First visits .....	203
Total visits .....	418

Visits to children under one year of age :—

First visits .....	2,261
Total visits .....	8,631

Visits to children from one to five years of age :—

Total visits .....	7,841
--------------------	-------

The health visitors paid 17,756 visits during 1947. This includes those enumerated above and also extra visits, *viz* :— to houses where a baby under one year had died and to all cases of puerperal pyrexia, pneumonia, etc., in women and children.

**Welfare Centres.** (Table 27, page 65). There was an increase in the number of children under one year of age who attended at the centres for the first time and also in their attendances. The attendances of children from one to five years decreased.

Table 27 gives the average attendances and consultations at the sixteen centres in the Town. The total of the average attendances of mothers per week was 804, against 801 in 1946, of babies and toddlers 859, against 874 in 1946.

The attendances at all centres during the year were :—

(a) By children under one year of age .....	29,337
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years ..	9,134

The attendance of children per session at all centres during 1947 averaged 54. In 1946 the figure was 55.

The number of children who attended at the centres for the first time during the year was :—

(a) Children under one year of age .....	1,642
(b) Children between the ages of one and five years ..	90

The number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year was :—

(a) Children under one year of age .....	1,404
(b) Children between the ages of one and five years ..	1,622

**Voluntary Work.** The Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association report another successful year.



The sixteen infant welfare centres under their respective leaders did excellent work in spite of difficult circumstances caused by the epidemic of infantile paralysis. This necessitated the partial closing of the centres for several months.

The Annual Meeting in May was addressed by Dr. J. D. Kershaw, his subject being "Some Forgotten Factors in Child Welfare." The Council Chamber was filled with a very attentive audience.

There was a change of Treasurer and also Secretary during the year, Mrs. S. H. Green resigning from the latter post after thirty years' service.

In their Annual Report the Association placed on record their appreciation of the work of many of their own members and also the officials of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

**Maternity Homes.** There are five nursing homes in the Town, three of which may admit maternity cases only. One (St. Matthew's Nursing Home) is registered for maternity, medical, and surgical cases. Twenty-four visits of inspection were paid to the nursing homes by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The Local Authority maintain no maternity home. An arrangement is in operation whereby expectant mothers, who are abnormal cases and are found to require institutional treatment at the time of confinement, are treated in Barratt Maternity Home. 115 cases were admitted during 1947. Normal and necessitous cases go to St. Edmund's Hospital; 626 women were admitted during 1947.

**Midwives.** 46 midwives notified their intention to practise. The Queen's Institute of District Nursing employed 12 of these at different times and 9 were attached to St. Edmund's Hospital. The Inspector of Midwives paid 29 visits to midwives practising independently, for the purposes of inspection. She also paid 11 visits of inspection to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 261 occasions.

The Queen's nurses attended 699 cases as maternity nurses or midwives during 1947.

The Local Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing undertake domiciliary midwifery on behalf of the County Borough Council by agreement under the Midwives Act, 1936.

**Administration of Analgesics.** At the end of the year, 18 midwives in the Borough held a certificate of competence in the use of the Minnitt gas-air analgesic apparatus. These were either employed in institutions or were in the service of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

**Ante-natal Work.** The Council provide and maintain one ante-natal clinic (four sessions per week) at St. Giles' Street Centre. In addition an ante-natal clinic is held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, Kingsthorpe Road. 204 sessions were held at St. Giles' Street



Clinic and were attended by 1,155 patients (including 292 still attending from 1946), who made 6,802 attendances.

37 cases were referred to the Consultant Obstetrician, 16 of whom were admitted to Barratt Maternity Home.

At the Queen's Institute of District Nursing 3,157 attendances were made by 627 expectant mothers in 190 sessions.

793 patients who attended the County Borough clinic (1946-47) had babies born in 1947.

Doctors and midwives usually send their patients to the ante-natal clinic by appointment and in each case a report is forwarded to the doctor or midwife concerned.

In cases of sudden emergency the Consultant Obstetrician may be called in by a local practitioner ; three cases in this category were dealt with during 1947.

**Post-natal Work.** A post-natal clinic is held once a week. 50 sessions were held during 1947 and were attended by 493 women (including 19 still attending from 1946). These patients made 611 attendances.

A post-natal clinic is also held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. There were 11 sessions during 1947 attended by 160 women, each making one attendance.

**Maternal Mortality.** (Table 29, page 66). There were two maternal deaths in 1947, both being from other maternal causes.

The maternal mortality was 0.86 per thousand total births, compared with 1.17 (sepsis 0.26, other puerperal causes 0.91) for England and Wales. Table 29 gives the rates for the last ten years for comparison.

**Doctors' Bills.** In certain circumstances the Health Committee undertake the payment of doctors' and midwives' bills. A revised scale was adopted in April, 1942, fixing the proportion to be recovered from patients according to their means. Instalments and any outstanding debts in connection with these bills are collected by a member of the staff of the Borough Treasurer's Department.

**Dental Treatment.** (Table 28, page 66). As in previous years, children under school age and pregnant and nursing mothers may be treated by the School Dental Officer. Two sessions each week are set apart for this work. Payment for treatment is made to the Dental Clinic direct, or later by instalments at the Borough Treasurer's Department.

Bills amounting to nearly £51 were sent to 14 patients. £41 was collected on these accounts and those outstanding from previous years. £6 was collected in small fees for which no bills were issued.

Table 28 shews the numbers dealt with and the forms of treatment.

**Child Life Protection.** The Infant Welfare Department administer Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to foster-children, the health visitors acting as child protection officers. These children are supervised until they reach the age of nine years. The number of persons on the register receiving children for reward at the end of the year was 23 ; these had charge of 41 children. It was not necessary to obtain any legal order or to take any proceedings under the Act.

No notices were received during 1947 under Section 7 (3) of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

**Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.** Four beds are maintained, when occupied, at Manfield Hospital. At the beginning of January, three patients were under treatment. During 1947, 11 were admitted suffering from general orthopædic conditions. Eight cases were discharged, the average length of stay being 46 days, and six were still under treatment at the close of the year.

**Ultra-violet Ray Treatment.** Ultra-violet ray treatment was continued with the usual exception of the summer months. 94 children under five years of age received 1,785 treatments.

In January, 1947, facilities were provided on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons at the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, where a room for this purpose is shared with the School Health Department.

**Care of Premature Infants.** 196 premature infants (*i.e.*, babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lb. or less at birth) were notified, 125 relating to mothers normally resident in Northampton. 154 of them survived the first month of life.

Cots, bedding, blankets, hot water bottles, and clothing are available on loan for such infants nursed at home.

**Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children.** There are no special arrangements, but each health visitor is responsible for those residing in her district and co-operates with voluntary agencies working in this field. Where desirable, the children are admitted to day nurseries.

**Otorrhœa.** Pre-school children suffering from otorrhœa (discharging ears) continue to receive treatment for this troublesome complaint at the School Clinic through an arrangement with the Education Committee. Eleven cases made 67 attendances during the year.

**Prophylactic Whooping Cough Vaccine.** During the year, 64 children completed the full course.

**Day Nurseries.** There are two nurseries—Spencer and Kingsthorpe Park—for children under two years of age. They have accommodation for 70 children. At the end of the year there were 64 children on the registers. 89 visits (including six medical inspections) were

paid to these two nurseries by the Assistant Medical Officer and, in addition, all children were medically inspected before admission.

Twelve visits (including three medical inspections) were also paid to Dallington Nursery Home.

**Home Helps.** Twenty-six cases were attended by home helps during 1947.

**Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil.** The issue of these vitamin supplements to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age continued from the Food Office, Fish Street, where the arrangements worked satisfactorily.

**Priority Dockets for Sheets.** In certain circumstances expectant mothers who are being confined at home may obtain dockets for priority sheets under a Board of Trade scheme. During the year dockets were issued by the Infant Welfare Department to 505 applicants.



## IX.—STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1947.  
BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England and Wales ..	15·1	15·0	14·6	14·2	15·8	16·5	17·6	16·1	19·1	20·5
Northampton .....	12·5	12·3	11·9	11·8	15·7	17·9	20·7	18·1	20·5	21·9

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1947.  
DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England and Wales ..	11·6	12·1	14·3	12·9	11·6	12·1	11·6	11·4	11·5	12·0
Northampton .....	11·1	11·6	13·9	12·8	11·5	13·1	12·2	12·9	12·0	12·3

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1947.  
CANCER DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England and Wales ..	1·67	1·67	1·72	1·78	1·83	1·90	1·90	1·95	1·84	1·85
Northampton .....	1·63	1·34	1·61	1·78	1·83	2·04	1·73	1·91	1·87	1·58

TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON, 1947. METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

MONTH	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE					DIRECTION OF WIND				BRIGHT SUNSHINE *		
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours.		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell	Mean	Maximum		Minimum	No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. Days	SE. Quadrant including S. Days	NE. Quadrant including E. Days	NW. Quadrant including N. Days	Hrs.	Mins.
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date								
January ..	2.12	0.40	6	19	35.17	54.5	16	15.0	28	21	9	11	9	2	
February	2.52	0.70	3	15	27.99	41.0	26	8.0	23	28	0	3	22	3	
March ....	5.91	1.00	5	24	39.46	56.0	{ 22 29 30	15.0	6	15	7	14	5	5	
April ....	1.96	0.40	23	15	48.56	70.0	16	33.0	{ 2 8	0	22	1	3	4	
May ....	1.29	0.30	2	15	58.19	86.5	31	38.5	1	0	5	12	10	4	
June ....	1.39	0.24	8	15	62.66	90.0	{ 1 3	45.0	14	0	12	10	3	5	
July ....	2.49	0.98	28	14	64.73	89.0	27	49.0	{ 5 11	0	13	5	5	8	
August ..	0.10	0.04	23	3	67.37	87.0	16	47.0	7	0	2	7	19	3	
September	1.45	0.27	19	14	59.61	77.0	{ 1 11	40.0	{ 24 29	0	15	1	8	6	
October ..	0.36	0.10	22	11	51.00	66.0	11	31.5	20	1	9	7	12	3	
November	1.72	0.38	18	19	44.44	64.0	22	24.0	30	11	16	1	3	10	
December	2.57	0.40	{ 4 25	18	42.24	55.0	27	26.0	1	6	5	4	4	18	
Year 1947	23.88	1.00	Mar. 5	182	50.12	90.0	June 1 & 3	8.0	Feb. 23	82	115	76	103	71	

\*Sunshine records not available locally for 1947.

**TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.**  
**SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Defects, etc., were Found
Total inspections and visits .....	13375	
Premises at which nuisances, defects, or contraventions were found .....		937
Total houses inspected .....	1280	835
Number of these houses repaired .....		664
First visits made in consequence of complaints received .....	1006	738
Notices served .....		978
Notices not complied with at the end of the year ....		99
<i>Public Health Act, 1936</i>		
Houses cleansed and decorated .....		375
Visits to houses under Section 83 .....	26	1
Houses cleansed after certificate under Section 83 ..		1
Visits to premises disinfested from vermin .....	390	180
Disinfestations carried out :—		
Dwellinghouses .....		157
Business premises .....		12
Public buildings .....		11
Drains :—		
Lengths tested .....	35	5
Drains exposed under Section 48 .....	2	2
Drains reported choked and subsequently cleared .....	464	164
Drains reconstructed .....	0	0
Drains repaired .....	91	37
Insanitary pans replaced .....	297	54
Closets supplied with flushing apparatus .....	12	4
New sinks fixed .....	41	9
Other nuisances :—		
Yard pavings relaid or repaired .....	105	35
Gutterings repaired or renewed .....	383	125
Houses supplied with town water .....	51	14
Water samples submitted for analysis :—		
Chemical—Town mains .....	1	0
Wells and springs .....	3	2
Bacteriological—Town mains .....	92	5
Wells and springs .....	38	28
Visits for inspection of :—		
Schools .....	42	1
Public conveniences .....	247	24
Tents, vans, sheds, and temporary buildings ...	16	0
Cinemas .....	21	0
Offensive trades .....	23	0
Canal boats .....	10	5
Common lodging houses .....	171	0
Atmospheric pollution .....	32	5
Swimming baths .....	9	0

*Continued on next page*



TABLE 5.—*continued.*

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Defects, etc., were Found
Contraventions of byelaws :—		
Keeping of animals .....	20	2
Accumulations of refuse and manure .....	35	15
Miscellaneous nuisances .....	222	130
Infectious diseases :—		
Visits to infected houses .....	180	
Visits to control isolation .....	161	
Disinfections carried out .....	214	
<i>Housing Act, 1936</i>		
Houses inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 :—		
Houses inspected .....	688	498
Defective houses repaired .....		446
Houses cleansed and redecorated .....		263
Overcrowding in houses .....	126	40
<i>Food and Drugs Act, 1938</i>		
Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops .....	304	2
Slaughterhouses .....	2472	23
Ice cream premises .....	397	0
Other premises to which Section 13 applies .....	2748	18
Samples sent to Public Analyst .....	308	25
Bacteriological samples procured under Section 68 :—		
Milk .....	193	11
Ice cream .....	57	
Shell-fish .....	3	
Sterilising equipment, bottle rinses, etc. ....	34	
Surrender notes issued .....		1509
Seizure certificates issued .....		2
<i>Factories Act, 1937</i>		
Inspections of :—		
Factories with mechanical power .....	321	63
Factories without mechanical power .....	43	9
Bakehouses .....	99	9
Other premises .....	24	4
Outworkers' premises .....	43	0
Defects remedied .....		54
<i>Inspections under Other Acts</i>		
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 .....	61	
Samples submitted to Agricultural Analyst .....	15	
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 .....	9	
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 .....	770	
Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and Tuberculosis Order, 1938 .....	21	
Miscellaneous Acts, Regulations, and Orders .....	191	

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.  
RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS.

NIL. (Reconstruction is only counted as such when the drain is entirely relaid from the curtilage)

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1947.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED IN 1946, ETC.  
SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1947.

HOUSES	DATE OF		REMARKS
	Representations	Demolition Orders	
Bath Street, 38, 40 42, 44, and 46	11-3-42	—	No. 40 occupied ; re- mainder vacant.
Compton Street, 12	10-4-46	—	Occupied.
Craven Street, 52 (part)	13-3-46	—	Tenants rehoused ; room vacant. (No Closing Order made under Sec- tion 12).
King Street, 12	13-1-43	—	Tenants rehoused ; house vacant and derelict.
Scarletwell Street, 8	12-4-39	—	Occupied.
Scarletwell Street, 67	16-9-42	—	Vacant and derelict.
Wellingborough Road, Abington Cottages, 9, 10, 11, and 12	13-4-38	—	Premises being com- pletely recondi- tioned. Vacant.

TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority .....	116	43	9	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	386	321	63	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises, but including works of building and engineering construction) .....	405	24	4	—
TOTALS .....	907	388	76	—

2.—*Cases in which defects were found.*

Particulars	Number of defects				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	10	9	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .....	14	5	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	12	9	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	4	3	—	4	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	36	28	—	1	—
TOTALS .....	76	54	—	21	—

Continued on next page



TABLE 8.—*continued.*3.—*Outwork* (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of Wearing Apparel .....	59	—	—	—	—	—
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	21	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	82	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

## UN SOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed .....	40	0	1	9
Beef, imported .....	1	5	0	23
Mutton, home killed .....	2	17	0	2
Offal, home killed .....	50	18	2	7
Pork, home killed .....	1	1	3	18
Veal, home killed .....	1	13	1	5
Canned corned beef .....	1	5	2	26
Canned corned mutton .....	—	—	3	13
Bacon .....	—	2	2	3
Cereals .....	3	8	2	2
Cheese .....	—	—	—	27
Chocolate and sweets .....	—	—	2	2
Dried fruit .....	—	1	3	16
Fish .....	5	14	0	14
Fruit .....	—	7	3	11
Ice cream .....	—	—	—	14
Sausage meat .....	—	1	1	9
Sugar .....	—	—	1	15
Vegetables .....	2	15	2	6
Yeast .....	—	4	0	1
Miscellaneous .....	—	2	0	25
Total .....	112	2	0	24

Also 15,384 tins and jars of food, together with 678 eggs, 26 puddings, 231 meat pies, 800 cake mixtures, 274 fish cakes, 5 boxes of cress, and 6 poultry.

There were 1,509 surrenders in connection with the above unsound food.

There were also two seizures (*see* paragraph on page 27).

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.  
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	CATTLE, EX- CLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed .....	4,272	2,208	7,679	18,588	576
Number inspected ....	4,272	2,208	7,679	18,572	552
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i> Whole carcasses con- demned .....	18	57	82	145	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1,607	650	22	1,629	68
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affect- ed with disease other than tuberculosis ..	38·0	32·0	1·4	9·6	13·8
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i> Whole carcasses con- demned .....	26	73	4	0	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	621	644	0	0	41
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	15·1	32·5	0·05	0·0	7·8

TABLE 11. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.  
BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD.  
CASES UNDER TREATMENT.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	Erysip- elas	Others	Totals
Remaining at end of 1946 ..	5	3	—	—	—	8
Admitted during 1947 .....	83	14	34	1	36*	168
Discharged during 1947 ....	81	17	34	—	33	165
Died during 1947 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining at end of 1947 ..	7	—	—	1	3	11

\*16 measles, 11 whooping cough, 3 tonsillitis, 1 rubella, 1 malaria, 1 chickenpox, 1 rheumatism,  
1 pneumonia, and 1 suspected smallpox.

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

## FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES	
	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE
Aspirin tablets .....	—	—	3	—
Baking powder .....	1	—	7	2
Balsam of aniseed .....	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of soda .....	—	—	2	—
Blancmange powders ..	1	—	2	1
Borax .....	—	—	2	—
British brandy .....	3	—	—	—
Cake and pudding mixture	2	—	4	—
Cocoa and chocolate powder.....	7	—	3	—
Coffee .....	7	—	2	—
Colouring and flavouring essences .....	—	—	6	—
Cooking fat emulsion ..	—	—	2	2
Fish pastes .....	1	—	3	—
Flour, cereals, etc. ....	6	1	30	3
Gelatine .....	1	—	2	—
Glycerine .....	—	—	1	—
Gravy and soup powders	—	—	6	—
Ground Ginger .....	—	—	2	—
Jelly and jelly crystals ..	3	—	5	—
Meat pastes .....	1	—	2	—
Milk .....	117	11	—	—
Milk, sterilised .....	22	3	—	—
Mineral water, etc. ....	—	—	2	—
Mustard .....	—	—	2	—
Pepper .....	—	—	7	—
Pickles .....	1	—	—	—
Refined oil .....	1	1	—	—
Saccharin .....	1	—	—	—
Sage and onion stuffing	—	—	2	—
Spices, etc. ....	1	—	6	—
Sulphur tablets .....	—	—	2	—
Sundry drugs, etc. ....	—	—	13	—
Tea .....	—	—	1	—
Vinegar, malt .....	9	—	—	—
Wine and wine essence ..	—	—	3	1
Totals .....	186*	16	122*	9

\* A total of 308 samples, 25 of which (8·1 per cent.) were found not to be genuine





TABLE 14. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

## TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION	NOTIFIED CASES			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS . . . . .	55	45	100*	4	3	7*
OTHER FORMS:—						
Meninges and Brain . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Peritoneum and Intestines . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Bones and Joints . . . . .	5	1	6	1	—	1
Cervical Glands . . . . .	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other Organs . . . . .	1	5	6	1	—	1
Totals . . . . .	63	57	120	7	3	10

\* A total of 107 fresh cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

TABLE 15. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

## RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DURATION OF ILLNESS.

PERIOD	NOTIFIED CASES	DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED	TOTALS
Under 6 months . . . . .	36	2	38
Over 6 months and under 1 year . . . . .	23	—	23
Over 1 year and under 2 years . . . . .	7	—	7
Over 2 years and under 3 years . . . . .	5	—	5
Over 3 years and under 4 years . . . . .	7	—	7
Over 4 years and under 5 years . . . . .	—	—	—
Over 5 years . . . . .	7	2	9
Unascertained . . . . .	15	3	18
Totals . . . . .	100	7	107

TABLE 16. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. SEX AND STATE.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Single .....	15	21	36
Married .....	37	26	63
Widowed .....	4	—	4
Unascertained .....	3	1	4
Totals .....	59	48	107

TABLE 17. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DEGREE OF HOME ISOLATION FOUND.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Number having separate Bedrooms	19	16	35
Number having separate Beds only	3	3	6
Number having no Isolation ...	22	18	40
Number in Institutions .....	13	9	22
Unascertained .....	2	2	4
Totals .....	59	48	107



TABLE 18. NORTHAMPTON, 1947  
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS. PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION  
AND DEATH.

PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS :—			
Not notified .....	2	1	3
One month .....	3	—	3
1—6 months .....	3	4	7
6—12 months .....	2	—	2
12—18 months .....	1	1	2
18—24 months .....	5	1	6
2—3 years .....	2	2	4
3—4 years .....	1	—	1
4—5 years .....	5	—	5
5 years and over .....	6	3	9
Totals .....	30	12	42
TUBERCULOSIS OTHER THAN RESPIRATORY : —			
Not notified .....	4	2	6
One month .....	1	—	1
1—6 months .....	—	1	1
Over 5 years .....	2	1	3
Totals .....	7	4	11

*See also footnote to Table 22.*

TABLE 19. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1947.  
TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England and Wales ..	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.73	0.66	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.54	0.55
Northampton .....	0.84	0.44	0.66	0.76	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.72	0.55	0.51

TABLE 20. NORTHAMPTON, 1947

## RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY.

OCCUPATION	New Cases	Deaths Registered	OCCUPATION	New Cases	Deaths Registered
Shoe Operatives :—			Insurance Agent . . . .	1	—
(a) Clicker . . . . .	1	—	Labourer . . . . .	3	4
(b) Laster . . . . .	—	1	Laundry Worker . . .	1	1
(c) Finisher . . . . .	2	1	Leather Dresser . . . .	2	—
(d) Roughstuff and Pressman . . . .	—	1	Licensed Victualler . . .	—	1
(e) Warehouse and General . . . . .	2	6	Mechanic . . . . .	1	—
(f) Female Worker . . . . .	6	—	Night Cleaner . . . . .	1	—
	11	9	Nurse . . . . .	1	—
Aircraft Fitter . . . . .	—	1	Plastic Worker . . . . .	1	—
Auctioneer . . . . .	—	1	Plumber . . . . .	1	—
Baker . . . . .	1	1	Press Operator . . . . .	1	—
Bus Conductor . . . . .	1	—	Printer . . . . .	1	—
Canteen Manageress . . . . .	1	—	Salesman . . . . .	2	—
Caretaker . . . . .	1	—	Sawyer . . . . .	1	—
Cellarman . . . . .	1	—	School Child . . . . .	2	—
Clerk . . . . .	10	1	Shop Assistant . . . . .	6	—
Club Steward . . . . .	—	1	Storekeeper . . . . .	3	—
Dressmaker . . . . .	2	—	Telephonist . . . . .	1	—
Engineer . . . . .	3	—	Tiler . . . . .	1	—
Ex-Army . . . . .	1	3	Transport Driver . . .	2	2
Ex-Marine . . . . .	1	—	Wardmaid . . . . .	1	—
Ex-Navy . . . . .	1	—	Watch Repairer . . . .	1	1
Ex-Police Officer . . .	1	1	Window Cleaner . . . .	1	—
Ex-Royal Air Force . . .	3	—	No Occupation . . . . .	6	4
Farm Cowman . . . . .	1	1	Not Ascertained . . . .	3	1
Garage Foreman . . . . .	1	—			
Gas Fitter . . . . .	1	—			
Hotel Domestic . . . . .	1	—			
Housewife . . . . .	21	9			
			Totals . . . . .	107	42

TABLE 21. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DISPOSAL OF NOTIFIED CASES

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Received Residential Treatment at :—		
Creaton Sanatorium .....54	} 62	62.0
Other Institutions ..... 8		
Refused Residential Treatment .....	6	6.0
Residential Treatment not considered necessary	20	20.0
Too ill for removal .....	5	5.0
Left the Area .....	2	2.0
Awaiting disposal at end of year .....	5	5.0
Totals .....	100	100.0

TABLE 22. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.

TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1-5 years .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-10 years ..	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
10-15 years ..	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—
15-20 years ..	4	8	1	1	—	—	—	—
20-25 years ..	7	13	1	1	3	—	—	1
25-35 years ..	14	8	3	1	5	7	—	1
35-45 years ..	8	5	1	2	4	1	3	—
45-55 years ..	8	10	1	—	8	2	1	2
55-65 years ..	7	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
65 and upwards	5	1	—	—	5	1	—	—
Totals .....	55	45	8	12	30	12	7	4

3 (7.1 per cent.) of the 42 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and 6 (54.5 per cent.) of the 11 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis were of cases not notified. Reference should also be made to Table 18.



TABLE 23. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1947.  
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England and Wales . . . .	53	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41
Northampton . . . . .	46.6	41.7	49.0	52.9	42.6	39.2	46.3	40.3	45.9	33.3

TABLE 24. NORTHAMPTON, 1943-1947.  
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH\*.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus . . . .	2	1	—	3	2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia . . . . .	10	21	16	16	11
Congenital Malformations . . . . .	6	10	9	12	9
Convulsions . . . . .	2	1	1	—	1
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, and Gastritis . . . .	4	17	6	11	5
Measles . . . . .	—	—	2	—	1
Premature Birth . . . . .	29	28	20	39	19
Tuberculous Diseases . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1
Whooping Cough . . . . .	—	3	—	1	1
All Other Causes . . . . .	16	14	17	15	26
TOTAL DEATHS . . . . .	69	96	72	97	76
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS . . . . .	1761	2074	1788	2111	2283
INFANT MORTALITY . . . . .	39.2	46.3	40.3	45.9	33.3

\*See also Table D at end of Report.

TABLE 25. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.  
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Number of Live Births Registered . . .	1183	1100	2283
Number of Stillbirths Registered . . . . .	20	17	37
Total Number of Births Notified . . . . .	1539	1428	2967
Number of Live Births Notified . . . . .	1512	1393	2905
Number of Stillbirths Notified . . . . .	27	35	62

TABLE 26. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.  
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION.

	NUMBER	PER CENT
Medical Practitioners .....	99*	3.3
Certified Midwives .....	2853	96.2
Parents and Others .....	15	0.5
Totals .....	2967	100.0

\*Includes 89 also notified by Midwives.

TABLE 27. NORTHAMPTON, 1947.  
MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE	DAY OF MEETING	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK				Average Number seen by Doctor per Session
		Mothers (incl. Expectant Mothers)	Babies	Toddlers	Total Babies and Toddlers	
Abington Avenue ..	Thursday ..	70	55	23	78	20
Broadmead .....	Monday ....	46	34	13	47	15
Broadmead .....	Friday .....	45	37	11	48	15
Dallington .....	Thursday ..	41	38	5	43	22
Doddridge Memorial .....	Wednesday ..	46	40	9	49	19
Far Cotton .....	Monday ....	60	53	11	64	22
Kingsley Park ....	Monday ....	51	43	10	53	20
Kingsthorpe .....	Tuesday ....	56	46	12	58	24
Kingsthorpe .....	Friday .....	42	37	11	48	23
*St. Edmund's ....	Friday .....	64	49	21	70	15
St. Giles' Street ..	Tuesday ....	33	21	13	34	14
St. Giles' Street ..	Wednesday ..	52	39	16	55	19
St. Giles' Street ..	Thursday ..	46	37	14	51	19
St. Sepulchre's ....	Wednesday ..	58	43	18	61	16
St. Sepulchre's ....	Friday .....	50	41	13	54	15
Victoria Road ....	Tuesday ....	44	42	4	46	15
	Totals ....	804	655	204	859	293

\* Held at St. Giles' Street Building.

TABLE 28 NORTHAMPTON, 1947

## SUMMARY OF DENTAL OPERATIONS.

NATURE OF OPERATION, ETC.	MOTHERS	CHILDREN	TOTALS
Patients seen .....	133	183	316
Patients needing treatment ....	133	166	299
Patients treated .....	82	122	204
Number of attendances .....	412	412	824
Teeth extracted .....	198	163	361
Administrations of local anæsthetic .....	90	100	190
Administrations of general anæsthetic .....	5	4	9
Fillings .....	44	—	44
Teeth treated with nitrate of silver .....	2	622	624
Scalings .....	54	—	54
Repairs .....	1	—	1
Dentures .....	27	—	27
Completed .....	22	109	131
Other operations (dressings, etc.)	58	17	75

TABLE 29. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1947.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY\* IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
England and Wales ..	2.97	2.82	2.61	2.77	2.47	2.29	1.93	1.79	1.43	1.17
Northampton .....	—	—	2.06	1.13	4.27	3.30	0.94	—	0.47	0.86

\*Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered and including deaths from abortion.



**TABLE A.**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.**  
**Vital Statistics during 1947 and Previous Years.**

Year	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Live Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under One Year		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate
1911	90152	1930	1931	21.4	1240	13.8	86	46	250	129.5	1200	13.3
1912	90467	1932	1935	21.4	1172	13.0	120	45	140	72.4	1097	12.1
1913	90793	1868	1868	20.6	1233	13.6	114	61	175	93.7	1180	13.0
1914	91123	1854	1857	20.4	1331	14.6	133	55	164	88.3	1253	13.8
1915	91123	1748	1754	19.2	1562	17.3	109	83	236	134.5	1536	17.0
1916	93709	1883	1893	20.2	1206	14.0	116	58	127	67.1	1148	13.3
1917	91932	1466	1471	16.0	1217	14.8	128	86	128	87.0	1175	14.2
1918	90884	1316	1313	14.4	1426	17.6	122	81	121	92.2	1385	17.1
1919	92653	1432	1411	15.2	1301	14.6	137	54	116	82.2	1218	13.7
1920	92950	2318	2248	24.2	1137	12.3	130	40	166	73.8	1047	11.3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20.4	1022	11.1	123	65	124	65.9	964	10.4
1922	92950	1697	1646	17.7	1108	11.9	116	54	86	52.2	1046	11.3
1923	93230	1723	1662	17.8	1177	12.6	140	49	95	57.2	1086	11.6
1924	93800	1591	1534	16.4	1143	12.2	149	42	80	52.1	1036	11.1
1925	93970	1531	1471	15.6	1229	13.1	167	54	98	66.6	1116	11.9
1926	93740	1393	1309	14.0	1163	12.4	174	75	72	55.0	1064	11.4
1927	93260	1362	1281	13.7	1248	13.4	170	46	78	60.9	1124	12.0
1928	94270	1366	1308	13.9	1204	12.8	207	63	70	53.5	1060	11.3
1929	94180	1332	1249	13.3	1269	13.5	226	50	66	52.8	1093	11.6
1930	93460	1334	1224	13.1	1217	13.0	193	48	69	56.4	1072	11.5
1931	92970	1307	1233	13.3	1243	13.4	205	53	87	70.6	1091	11.8
1932	96730	1326	1244	13.0	1265	13.2	207	50	80	64.3	1108	11.6
1933	96630	1236	1152	11.9	1277	13.2	236	50	52	45.1	1091	11.3
1934	96550	1298	1180	12.2	1344	13.9	289	41	54	45.8	1096	11.4
1935	96700	1301	1155	11.9	1311	13.6	298	38	58	50.2	1051	10.9
1936	96300	1419	1204	12.5	1448	15.0	298	59	48	39.9	1209	12.6
1937	96360	1518	1197	12.4	1465	15.2	302	54	57	47.6	1217	12.6
1938	96540	1556	1203	12.5	1294	13.4	283	60	56	46.6	1071	11.1
1939	96440	1704	1190	12.3	1458	14.7	368	65	52	41.7	1155	11.6
1940	103700	1847	1229	11.9	1812	17.5	418	52	69	49.0	1446	13.9
1941	108930	2101	1282	11.8	1776	16.3	450	69	91	52.9	1395	12.8
1942	101800	2133	1597	15.7	1468	14.4	362	61	68	42.6	1167	11.5
1943	98150	2244	1761	17.9	1616	16.5	390	64	69	39.2	1290	13.1
1944	100040	2627	2074	20.7	1583	15.8	416	53	96	46.3	1220	12.2
1945	98520	2412	1788	18.1	1586	16.1	382	69	72	40.3	1273	12.9
1946	102760	2847	2111	20.5	1571	15.3	399	59	97	45.9	1231	12.0
1947	104480	3000	2283	21.9	1606	15.4	363	43	76	33.3	1286	12.3

This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The birth-rate and death-rate for 1932 are calculated on a mean population of 95,670 owing to the Borough extension on 1st April, 1932

From 1915 to 1931 and also in 1939 the death-rates are based on the estimated civil populations supplied by the Registrar-General for that purpose. The population for death-rate calculation in 1939 was 99,290.

The table excludes the following non-civilian deaths, viz:— 1939, nil; 1940, 12; 1941, 21; 1942, 10; 1943, 19; 1944, 14; 1945, 11; 1946, 6; 1947, 2.





**TABLE B.**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.**  
**Cases of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1947.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD											Cases Admitted to Borough Hospitals	Total Deaths (see Table C)	
	ALL AGES	AGES (IN YEARS)												Castle	Delapre	Kingsley	Kingsthorpe	St. Crispin's	St. Edmund's	St. George's	St. James'	St. Michael's	South	Spencer			Weston
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-														
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	23	—	2	2	1	4	5	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	1	5	3	2	4	1	20*	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria .....	8	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	8*	—
Erysipelas .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	8	4	—	3	4	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	1*	—
Malaria (contracted abroad) ....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1*	—
Measles .....	1989	62	198	219	273	276	913	30	3	12	1	1	1	90	276	205	250	182	77	168	189	113	36	248	155	3*	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever B .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	100	2	3	4	1	2	5	7	9	8	17	29	13	4	13	17	11	7	6	8	1	5	5	12	11	1*	44‡
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	46	7	—	—	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	5	26	5	3	8†	—
Scarlet Fever .....	101	—	1	6	8	8	45	19	3	8	3	—	—	7	10	13	9	7	10	2	9	7	3	18	6	62*	—
Whooping Cough .....	173	26	21	26	32	20	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	20	20	7	9	14	12	11	4	30	25	5*	1
Tuberculosis :— Respiratory .....	100	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	42	14	24	6	8	7	10	8	12	6	8	8	9	4	12	8	54	42
Other Forms .....	20	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	2	6	3	1	—	3	—	5	2	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	2	4§	11
Totals .....	2597	93	225	259	316	312	1022	65	35	132	50	64	24	117	332	281	304	218	114	208	233	156	87	334	213	167	100

\*Admitted to Harborough Road Hospital.

†At St. Edmund's Hospital.

‡Eight of these were from influenzal pneumonia.

||Admitted to Creton Sanatorium.

§Admitted to Manfield Hospital.

The above figures include non-civilian cases. (See Sections VI. and VII. of this Report for further information).

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g., smallpox).

INSTITUTIONS :—(1) Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital (85 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed);  
(2) Smallpox Hospital, Mere Way (48 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed);  
(3) Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital (32 beds);  
(4) St. Edmund's Hospital (Public Assistance Institution) (423 beds);  
(5) Creton Sanatorium, Northamptonshire (50 beds reserved for Northampton County Borough);  
(6) Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton (20 beds available for surgical tuberculosis cases).





TABLE C.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

## Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1947.

CAUSES OF DEATH				NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF " RESIDENTS "												Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District		
				ALL AGES			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-	75-
				Total	M.	F.												
ALL CAUSES	Certified .....	1262	663	599	73	3	5	8	10	23	39	99	194	321	487	763		
	Uncertified .....	24	10	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	8	8	4		
*1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
3.	Scarlet fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4.	Whooping cough .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
5.	Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	42	30	12	—	—	—	3	12	5	10	6	3	3	—	7		
*7.	Other forms of tuberculosis .....	11	7	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	14		
8.	Syphilitic disease .....	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	3		
*9.	Influenza .....	8	2	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	—		
10.	Measles .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only) .....	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	6		
13F.	Cancer of uterus .....	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	3	—	7		
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	29	13	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	9	5	—	16		
15.	Cancer of breast .....	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	3	—	7		
16.	Cancer of all other sites .....	102	57	45	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	10	27	38	20	67		
17.	Diabetes .....	11	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	15		
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	149	67	82	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	23	54	61	44		
19.	Heart disease .....	497	246	251	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	20	56	128	285	199		
*20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system .....	23	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	10	8	—	13		
21.	Bronchitis .....	80	54	26	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	14	22	33	—	31		
*22.	Pneumonia .....	36	23	13	11	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	7	9	46		
23.	Other respiratory diseases .....	26	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	9	7	18		
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum .....	12	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	4	2	—	14		
25.	Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
26.	Appendicitis .....	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	10		
27.	Other digestive diseases .....	20	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	4	6	—	28		
28.	Nephritis .....	29	11	18	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	5	6	10	—	19		
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
30.	Other maternal causes .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5		
31.	Premature birth .....	19	11	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34		
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease .....	24	12	12	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	32		
33.	Suicide .....	15	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	—	3	—	3		
34.	Road traffic accidents .....	7	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	17		
35.	Other violent causes .....	18	14	4	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	5	19		
*36.	All other causes .....	73	43	30	7	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	10	15	23	85		
Totals .....		1286	673	613	76	3	5	8	10	23	40	100	197	329	495	767		
*Sub-entries included in above figures	1 (a) Paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
	7 (a) Tuberculous meningitis	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4		
	9 (a) Influenzal pneumonia	8	2	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	—		
	20 (a) Arterio-sclerosis .....	14	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	6	5		
	22 (a) Broncho-pneumonia	24	16	8	10	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	5	34		
	36 (a) Rheumatic fever .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
	(b) Meningitis .....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2		
	(c) Senility .....	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	(d) Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(e) Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

NETT DEATHS REGISTERED	M.	F.	TOTALS	DEATH-RATES	
First Quarter .....	274	215	489	..	18.7
Second Quarter .....	156	133	289	..	11.1
Third Quarter .....	102	118	220	..	8.4
Fourth Quarter .....	141	147	288	..	11.0
				..	
Totals (53 weeks) .....	673	613	1286	..	12.3





**TABLE D.**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.**  
**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 3 weeks	3 weeks and under 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified .....	36	5	2	4	47	9	10	2	5	73
	{ Uncertified .....	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
1.	{ Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	{ Chickenpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	{ Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4.	{ Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5.	{ Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6.	{ Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	{ Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	{ Tuberculous Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	{ Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11.	{ Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	{ Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
13.	{ Laryngitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	{ Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	{ Pneumonia (all forms) .....	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	—	2	11
16.	{ Diarrhoea .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
17.	{ Enteritis .....	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
18.	{ Gastritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	{ Syphilis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	{ Rickets .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	{ Suffocation, overlaying .....	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	4
22.	{ Injury at Birth .....	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
23.	{ Atelectasis .....	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
24.	{ Congenital Malformations .....	4	—	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	9
25.	{ Premature Birth .....	18	1	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	19
26.	{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
27.	{ Other Causes .....	6	1	—	—	7	1	3	1	1	13
Totals .....		38	5	2	4	49	10	10	2	5	76

Live Births Registered				Nett Deaths Registered				Infant Death-rates						
		M.	F.	Total			M.	F.	Total			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	1132	1041	2163	..	39	27	66	..	34.5	25.9	30.5		
Illegitimate	..	51	69	120	..	3	7	10	..	58.8	101.4	83.3		
Totals	..	1183	1100	2283	..	42	34	76	..	35.5	30.9	33.3		







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